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VOLUME LIV. NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2794.

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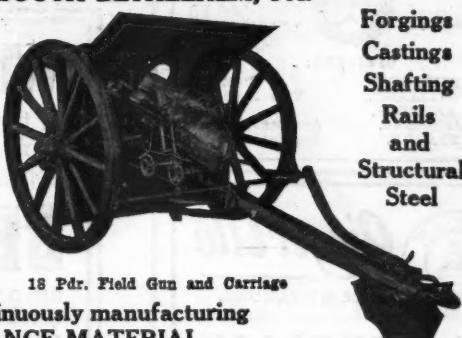
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Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Major Smedley D. Butler, commanding.

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2d Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, commanding; Brigade Hdqrs., Santo Domingo City, D.R.

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3d Regt., Lieut. Col. H. I. Bearss, commanding.

4th Regt., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.

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In the table following the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station; N. Am. Dep., naval ammunition depot.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 9th Co., Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dunlap.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Major Julius S. Turrill.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Major Charles B. Taylor.

M. Bks., N. Am. Dep., Dover, N.J., 1st Lieut. Theodore A. A. Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanomo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal (24th Co.).

M. Bks., 7th, 17th, 20th Cos., Capt. E. A. Green, commanding.

M. Det., N. Am. Dep., Birmingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Major Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Prov. Grds., Indian Head, Md., 1st Lieut. Paul O. Marmon.

M. Det., N. Am. Dep., Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 35th Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Major Eli T. Fryer.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. Laurence H. Moses.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legion, Managua, Nicaragua, Major Hamilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., 49th Co., Col. James E. Mahoney.

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Tacoma, Tallahassee, Terry, Texas, Tonopah, Tucker,
Uncas, Utah,
Vermont, Vestal, Virginia, Vulcan,
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Wilkes, Winslow, Wisconsin, Worden, Wyoming,
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C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, G-1, G-2, G-3,
G-4, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, L-11.

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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Brutus, Buffalo,
Chattanooga, Cheyenne, Cleveland,
Denver,
Farragut, Fortune, Frederick,
Glacier,
Hopkins, Hull, Huntington,
Intrepid, Iroquois,
Lawrence,
Marblehead, Milwaukee,
Nanshan, Nero, New Orleans,
Oregon,
Paul Jones, Perry, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pueblo,
Raleigh,
San Diego, Saturn, South Dakota, Stewart, St. Louis, Supply,
Truxton,
Vicksburg,
Whipple,
Yorktown.
F-1, F-2, F-3, H-1, H-2, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8.

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Chauencey, Cincinnati,
Dale, Decatur,
Elcane,
Helena,
Mohican, Monadnock, Monocacy, Monterey,
Palos, Pampanga, Piscataqua,
Quiros,
Samar,
Villalobos,
Wilmington, Wompatuck,
A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3.

THAT EFFICIENCY.

An American motorist in Germany went in his car to the army maneuvers. He was especially impressed with the German motor ambulances. As the tourist watched the maneuvers from a seat under a tree, the axle of one of the motor ambulances broke. Instantly the man leaped out, ran into the village, returned in a jiffy with a new axle, fixed it in place with wonderful skill, and teuffed-tuffed off again almost as good as new.

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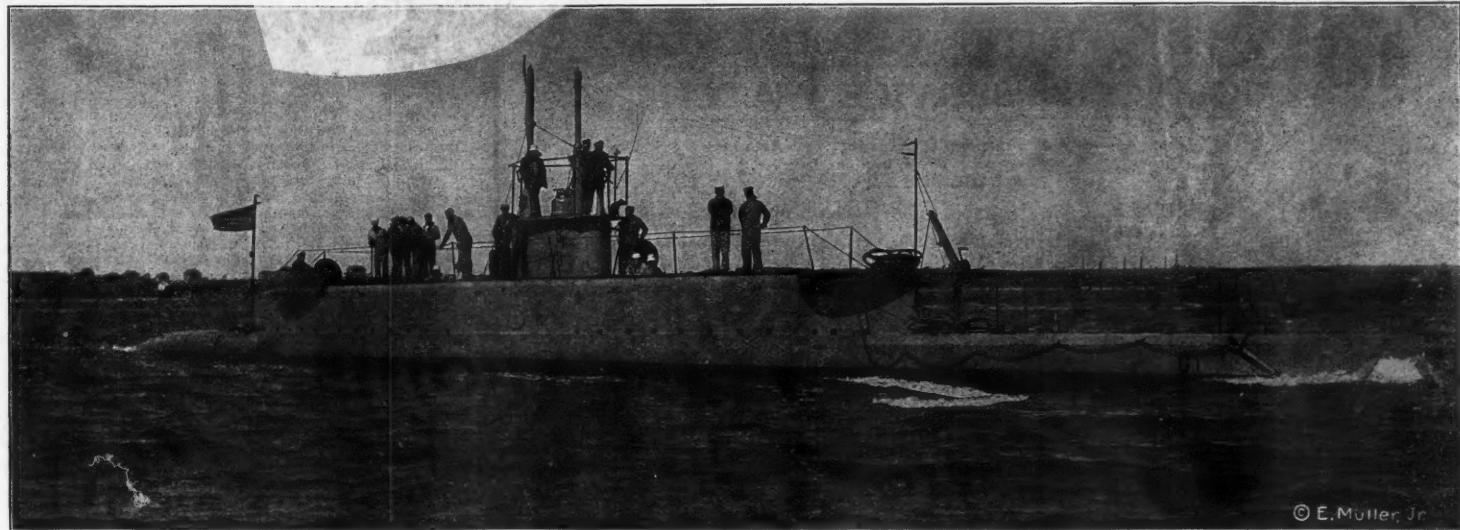
And praising the remarkable instance of German efficiency he had just witnessed, the tourist returned to the village and ordered up his car. But he couldn't use it. The axle was missing.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

MAIL ADDRESSES, VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY.

For the convenience of those wishing to address mail to the vessels of the United States Navy, we publish the following official list giving post office addresses. Mail addressed "U.S.S. —, care of Postmaster," etc., as noted, will be forwarded by the Post Office Department.

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Arkansas, Aylwin.
Balch, Baltimore, Beale, Benham, Birmingham, Burrows,
Bushnell.
Cesar, Cassin, Castine, Celtic, Charleston, Chester, Chicago,
Columbia, Connecticut, Conyngham, Culgoa, Cumberland, Cum
mings, Cushing, Cyclops.
Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Dixie, Dolphin, Downes, Dray
ton, Dubuque, Duncan.
Eagle, Erickson.
Fanning, Florida, Flusser, Fulton.
Georgia.
Hancock, Hannibal, Hartford, Henley.
Illinois.
Jarvis, Jason, Jenkins, Jacob Jones, Jouett, Jupiter.
Kanawha, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky.
Lamson, Lebanon, Leonidas, Louisiana.
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.
Assistant Secretary of War—W. M. Ingraham.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott.

The stations of the United States Army, here given, are corrected officially to Feb. 27, 1917. As so many troops have been on the move it has been almost impossible to give their exact location previous to the present time.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter both abroad and in the United States.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, AND BRIGADES.

Eastern Department—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.
1st Division—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C.

Central Department—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
3d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill.
4th Brigade—Hqrs., Nogales, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

Southern Department—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. John J. Pershing.
Cavalry Division—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Eben Swift.
1st Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Columbus, N.M.
1st Brigade—Hqrs., Eagle Pass, Texas. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene.
2d Brigade—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas.
5th Brigade—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.
6th Brigade—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
7th Brigade—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton.
8th Brigade—Hqrs., Columbus, N.M.

Western Department—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
3d Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Pacific Coast Artillery District—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.

Philippine Department—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Hawaiian Department—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.
1st Hawaiian Brigade—Hqrs., Schofield Bks., H.T. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

1st Engineers—Hqrs. and A and B, Brownsville, Texas; C, Laredo, Texas; D, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs., 2d Battalion and Co., E, Eagle Pass, Texas; F, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Engineers—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Co. A, 1st Battalion, Mounted Engrs., attached, El Paso, Texas; E and F, Vancouver, Wash.
3d Engineers—Hqrs., Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Fort Shafter, H.T.; E and F, Corozal, C.Z.

N.M.; E, Hermanos, N.M.; A, B, C and D, Corozal, Canal Zone.
13th Cav.—Fort Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine Gun Troop and Troops A, B, C and D, Del Rio, Texas; E and F, G and H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

16th Cav.—Hqrs. and 1st Squadron, Mercedes, Texas; 2d Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; 3d Squadron, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

17th Cav.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light)—Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.
2d Field Art. (Mountain)—Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I.
3d Field Art. (Light)—Hqrs. and 1st Battalion, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, Eagle Pass, Texas; E and F, Laredo, Texas.
4th Field Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs. and A, B and C, El Paso, Texas; D, Ft. Brown, Texas; E and F, Corozal, C.Z.
5th Field Art. (Heavy)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and E, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; F, Ft. Brown, Texas.
6th Field Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., 1st Battalion and Batteries E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Nogales, Ariz.
7th Field Art. (Light)—Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
8th Field Art. (Light)—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
9th Field Art. (Heavy)—Schofield Barracks, H.T.

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Ft. Banks, Mass.
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Ft. Barry, Cal.
Ft. Casey, Wash.
Ft. Caswell, N.C.
Ft. Constitution, N.H.
Ft. Crockett, Texas.
Ft. Dade, Fla.
Ft. De Lesseps, C.Z.
Ft. De Russy, H.T.
Ft. Du Pont, Del.
Ft. Flagler, Wash.
Ft. Grant, C.Z.
Ft. Greble, R.I.
Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
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Ft. Howard, Md.
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Jackson Barracks, La.
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Key West Barracks, Fla.
Ft. Levett, Me.

Bands.

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2d, Ft. Williams, Me.
3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.
5th, Ft. Grant, C.Z.
6th, Ft. Worth, Wash.
7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.
8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Schofield Bks., H.T.
2d Inf.—Ft. Shafter, H.T.
3d Inf.—Eagle Pass, Texas.
4th Inf.—Brownsville, Texas.

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6th Inf.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
7th Inf.—Camp Fort Bliss, Texas.
8th Inf.—Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.
9th Inf.—Laredo, Texas.
10th Inf.—Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z.
11th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
12th Inf.—Nogales, Ariz.
13th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
14th Inf.—Hqs. and G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine Gun Co., Yuma, Ariz.; A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; B, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ajo, Ariz.
15th Inf.—Tientsin, China.
16th Inf.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
17th Inf.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
18th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Hqs. A, B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L, M and Machine Gun Company, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E and H, Ft. Sill, Okla.
20th Inf.—Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas.
21st Inf.—Cos. A and B, Palm City, Cal.; Hqs. Co., Supply Co., Cos. C and D and 2d Battalion, less Co. G, San Diego, Cal.; Co. G, Tecate, Cal.; 3d Battalion and Machine Gun Co., Calexico, Cal.
22d Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
23d Inf.—El Paso, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—Columbus, N.M.
25th Inf. (colored).—Schofield Bks., H.T.
26th Inf.—Regt.—Harlingen, Texas, less Cos. K, L and M, Kingsville, Texas.
27th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Ft. Ringgold, Texas; Co. E, San Juan, Texas; F, Edinburg, Texas; G, Pharr, Texas; H, Hidalgo, Texas; I, Mission, Texas; K, Penitas, Texas; L, Roma, Texas; M, Sanford, Texas.
29th Inf.—Camp Gaillard, C.Z.
30th Inf.—Eagle Pass, Texas.
31st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
32d Inf.—Schofield Bks., H.T.
33d Inf.—Hqs. Co., Supply Co., 1st Battalion and Cos. E, G and H, Gatun, C.Z.; F, Quarry Heights, C.Z.; 3d Battalion, Gatun, C.Z.
34th Inf.—Marfa, Texas.
35th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
36th Inf.—Ft. Clark, Texas; 1st and 2d Battalions, Del Rio, Texas.
37th Inf.—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Porto Rico Regt. of Inf.—Hdqs., Machine-guns Co., Supply Co., and A, B, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, San Juan, P.R.; C and D, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52—address Manila, P.I.

WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

BULLETIN 7, JAN. 30, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes regulations to govern in the enlisted of household goods and personal effects of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees stationed at points on or near the Mexican border:

a. Officers and others assigned or attached to organizations temporarily on the border, including those assigned or attached to the 16th and 17th Cavalry, the 7th and 8th Field Artillery, and the 34th and 37th Infantry, and including also officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the staff corps and departments on temporary border duty, may have transported at public expense from their last permanent station to their temporary station on the border an amount of baggage (including automobiles or other vehicles) not in excess of twenty-five per cent. of their permanent change of station allowance of baggage authorized by Par. 1136, Army Regulations, 1913.

b. In addition to their baggage allowance, officers, included in the preceding paragraph are, upon request of the officer concerned, authorized to have shipped at public expense to their temporary station such professional books as may be necessary. Shipment to be limited to one box of books for each officer and weight not to exceed 200 pounds.

c. Officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees changing station from one temporary station on the Mexican border to another temporary station on the Mexican border, may have their allowance of baggage and professional books authorized in subparagraphs a and b hereof transported at public expense from their temporary station on the border to their permanent station and the balance of their authorized allowance from their old permanent station to the new one.

d. Officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees changing station from temporary station on the Mexican border to a permanent station may have their allowance of baggage and professional books authorized by subparagraphs a and b hereof transported at public expense from their temporary station on the border to their permanent station and the balance of their authorized allowance from their old permanent station to the new one.

e. Sec. II, Bulletin No. 25, War Dept. 1916, as amended, fixes the permanent station of an officer as the place at which he is holding quarters, and baggage not shipped to border should be held at the permanent station of the officer or enlisted man pending return of his organization or his assignment to another permanent station. In the case of officers returning from detached service or duty overseas, who are ordered for temporary duty on the Mexican border twenty-five per cent. of their permanent change of station allowance may be shipped to their temporary station on the border and the remainder to the station assigned them under the provisions of Sec. II, Bulletin No. 25, War Dept., 1916, or to the most convenient place of storage.

f. In computing the amount of baggage which can be shipped at Government expense in accordance with these instructions the twenty-five per cent. of the authorized permanent

change of station allowance will be computed on the basis of the allowance to which an officer is entitled on the date of his application. Shipment of the entire allowance need not be made at one time, and in case an officer is promoted, his authorized allowance on which the twenty-five per cent. is computed will be increased accordingly.

g. The total amount of baggage transported under this authority at public expense to or from a temporary station on the Mexican border will in no case exceed twenty-five per cent. of the permanent change of station allowance authorized by Par. 1136, Army Regulations, 1913, nor will the total amount transported under subparagraphs d and e hereof, from or to, temporary and permanent station, exceed the total amount authorized by Par. 1136, Army Regulations, 1913. Where there is any excess weight over the amounts herein authorized, the cost on such excess must be collected by the shipping quartermaster before shipment is made, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1136, Army Regulations, 1913.

2. Sec. II, Bulletin No. 25, War Dept., 1916, as amended, publishing a decision in regard to permanent station of officers of the line, will apply to officers assigned or attached to the 16th and 17th Cavalry, the 7th and 8th Field Artillery, and the 34th and 37th Infantry.

II. Amends certain changes in Par. 756, Army Regulations, 1913, relating to surety companies.

III. When the supply of Blank Form No. 21, Adjutant General's Office (muster roll of a detachment), is exhausted, Form No. 61, Adjutant General's Office, will be used to muster detachments. When the latter form is used, the station of the detachment at date of muster will be given in the brief on the roll.

IV. The forms for warrants of non-commissioned officers have been revised and the number reduced to two: one (Form No. 152) for non-commissioned officers appointed by chiefs of bureaus, and by department, regimental, battalion, and coast defense commanders, and the other (Form No. 153) for those appointed by the Secretary of War.

The old forms will be continued in use until the supply is exhausted.

THE NEW U.S. WARSHIPS.

The Engineer, of London, England, continuing its interesting comment on new United States warships, takes up the lighter craft of our Navy. Foreign naval observers, it says, have long been puzzled at the failure of the American authorities to make provision for a type of vessel which elsewhere has been recognized as indispensable. During the ten years precedent to the war Great Britain put in hand more than forty fast light cruisers, while Germany laid down twenty-two. In the same period the United States built only three such ships. The programs from 1905 to 1915 included battleships, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries, but the light cruiser was conspicuously absent. This was not because the naval advisers of the government failed to appreciate the high importance of scouting vessels, or overlooked the fact that a fleet without "eyes" was courting disaster. Professional opinion was almost solid in demanding fast cruisers. The difficulty was in persuading Congress that the needs of the Navy did not begin and end with battleships and mosquito craft. Regularly, year after year, the tentative program of new construction submitted by the Navy Department included one or more scout cruisers, and with equal regularity this item was struck out when the proposals came before the House of Representatives. As a rule, money was forthcoming for heavy armored ships and for torpedo craft, both of which appeared to possess an occult fascination for the politicians, possibly because they typified the two extremes of naval material. "As a result of this short-sighted procedure," says The Engineer, "the United States fleet finds itself to-day almost entirely destitute of a class of vessel which the test of war has demonstrated to be second in importance only to the capital ship. A favorite argument employed in Congress against the building of fast-steaming cruisers was, that the functions for which these vessels were intended could be performed equally well by destroyers—a heresy which, in pre-war days, was not unknown in certain European countries."

In speaking of the new scout cruisers The Engineer says that following the modern European practice, light armor will be fitted vertically and horizontally in way of machinery and magazine spaces. The comparatively large dimensions of these vessels are intended to give them the seaworthiness, wide radius, and power of maintaining high speed in heavy weather, which are essential qualities in a fleet scout. Unlike the Birmingham class, they are to be very stoutly built, and the Navy Department is understood to have stipulated that the contract speed must be attained when the vessels are fully completed. In size and general design these cruisers bear some resemblance to the Russian Butakoff class, and also to the new Dutch cruisers A and B, but they will be considerably faster.

"The destroyers of the 1914 program, known as the Allen class, which are now passing into commission, are in many respects the most powerful torpedo vessels in the world," says The Engineer. "One of them, the Sampson, was visited by the writer at New York last De-

cember, shortly after her completion. The keel was laid at the Fore River Yard on April 21, 1915, the launch took place in the March following, and trials began in November. These dates, which are not exceptional, indicate the growing celerity with which vessels of war are now constructed across the Atlantic." In the destroyer Sampson, "owing to the numerous guns and tubes there is very little free space on deck, and in anything like a seaway it must be very difficult to move about. One 4-inch gun is mounted on the forecastle, with a high-angle one-pounder a few feet behind it. The chart house is surmounted by an open navigating bridge, from which rises a searchlight platform. A second projector is carried on a skeleton platform abaft the main mast. The triple tubes are disposed two on each beam, en echelon, allowing a discharge of six torpedoes on either broadside. These mountings, which must be of considerable weight, take up a lot of room, and certainly look very cumbersome, but they have been retained in all the latest destroyers. A 4-inch gun is mounted on each side at the break of the forecastle. The fourth gun of this caliber, and a second one-pounder anti-aircraft weapon, are placed at the stern. Circumstances did not permit of more than a cursory inspection of this interesting vessel, but one could not escape the impression that rather too much had been attempted on the displacement in the direction of armament. The accumulation of so much top weight can hardly tend to improve the sea-going qualities, while it would seem that the crowded condition of the deck must inevitably hamper the effective handling of the armament in action. Germany's practice has always been to give her destroyers a powerful torpedo armament at the expense of gun power, while in this country an opposite policy has been followed. American constructors, on the other hand, have sought to combine torpedo and gun power in the highest degree, with results not altogether fortunate. Like most over-armed vessels of war, the actual fighting power of the Sampson and her sister craft is probably less than their details would imply. It should be added that measures are now in contemplation to reduce the entire flotilla of sea-going destroyers to an oil-burning basis."

THE NAVY NEEDS STRATEGY.

"The Navy needs strategy," Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., argues in an article with this title in the number of the Independent for Feb. 19. "The cause of the present preparedness of the Central Powers is," the Admiral says, "the system that has been in use in Prussia since 1640, when the Great Elector, impressed at the age of twenty by the deplorable condition of Brandenburg, started to reform it. His first step, and his continuing policy thereafter, were to insist that the head of every department should be a trained expert, and that he should labor unremittingly to improve his department. In other words, he applied military ideas to civil offices. His system was continued by his son, though somewhat less effectively. It was continued, however, and even more effectively by his grandson, who made Prussia, which Brandenburg had then become, the most efficient government in Europe, and who established an army incomparably better than any other. This army he bequeathed to his son, by means of which his son made himself Frederick the Great and made Prussia the most efficiently governed country in the world. The same system has continued, without pause, and is now in operation at full speed. The German army and navy are efficient because the German government is efficient; and the German government is efficient because it is operated in accordance with army and navy principles."

"For these reasons, the officers of our Army and Navy are intensely interested in watching the present combat between superior material resources and normal efficiency on one side, and inferior material resources and super-efficiency on the other side."

"These considerations show that in order to be wisely prudent, our people should realize that it is not sure that the Central Powers will be prostrated by the present war, because, if they are not prostrated, if they have estimated the present situation with the accuracy with which they have estimated scores of other situations during many years, it is possible that they may bring the war to such a pass that, when the terms of peace are finally agreed upon, we may find ourselves suddenly deprived of the protection of the British fleet, and confronted with the most dangerous situation that we have ever been confronted with."

"So, we must prepare, not only with energy, but with strategical insight and invention. The conduct of war and the conduct of preparation for war are controlled by three agencies, strategy, logistics and invention. In the United States we have become accustomed to thinking that war is fought with men, guns, ships, etc., only. It is true that war is fought with them, but they are simply the tools which strategy uses; they are comprised under the heading of "logistics." The governing agency is strategy, in which the Germans are so great and we so weak."

We are weak in strategy, because we have paid little attention to it. We have few competent strategists, even in the Army and Navy. The competent strategist is a man so versed in the values of the various factors that are used in war, so familiar with the causes of success and failure (as taught by the lessons of history and the game board), so clearly cognizant of the military and naval ideas and ambitions of foreign countries, so well aware of their points of strength and weakness, so thoroughly in touch with the military, naval and industrial conditions in his own country, so keenly alive as to what his country's interests demand that she should do, and so well posted as to the difficulties in the way and the means by which the difficulties can best be met, that he can estimate correctly each military situation, as it arises, and come promptly to a wise decision as to what steps should be taken.

"A French proverb says that without imagination a man cannot be a great general. The American people have great imagination, great inventiveness and great powers to operate in all matters of logistics. In these ways we compare favorably with any possible antagonist; but we are weak, pitifully weak, in the factor that dominates war, in strategy. Our statesmen are untrained in the analysis of military situations, and therefore have little conception of strategy. The proof of this statement is the fact that the United States has been committed for many years to the greatest strategical folly imaginable, that of supporting Militia organizations in forty-eight separate states on the theory that they could constitute an army. The Great Elector of Brandenburg, a youth of twenty, in 1640, saw that an army must be, not an aggregation of parts, but a unit composed of parts."

"Since 1640 two hundred and seventy-seven years have gone by. Germany has been preparing for two hundred and seventy-seven years."





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CENSORSHIP AND THE PRESS.

The passage of the Overman bill (S. 8148) in the Senate and the introduction of the Webb bill (H.R. 20803) in the House, together with the Censorship proposed by the General Staff of the Army aroused a clamor of protests as to the establishing of a censorship and against "spy bills" and "espionage" measures, the implication being that the Government and the War and Navy Departments are in a relentless combination to gag the press of the country. Now in such a state of affairs as the United States faces to-day a censorship of military news may be a matter of vital necessity. We recall a story told to us by Gen. W. T. Sherman of his experiences during the Civil War. He was present at a reception in New York city, when a gentleman came to him and said, "General Sherman, I would like to make you acquainted with Mr. Horace Greeley." "No sir," responded the General in his abrupt way, "I do not wish to know Mr. Greeley. He cost me the loss of a large number of men during my campaign through North Carolina. I was making for Goldsboro and supposed that I had concealed my movements from the enemy, but when I reached Goldsboro and captured their camp, I found there copies of the New York Tribune in which appeared a paragraph stating that the Quartermaster Department at New York was shipping supplies to Goldsboro, with the addition of the statement that 'we may expect to hear from General Sherman next at Goldsboro.' This item of newspaper news cost me a fight which I had hoped to avoid. But," added the General with a grim smile, "as they were all New York men they reduced the number of Mr. Greeley's constituents." There is another incident of the Civil War, in the same line, which we recall. On one occasion General Grant and General Meade were having a private conversation behind their lines, when they heard the rustling of the bushes and dragged out from behind a log a newspaper correspondent who was listening to their confidential conversation on military matters. These are examples of incidents that were too numerous during our Civil War and which subjected us to great embarrassment in the conduct of military operations.

In order to establish a censorship which, while it is effective, will not too greatly disturb the national craving for news, proper consideration should be given, however, to the requirements of newspaper publication. This might be accomplished by associating with the military censor a well trained journalist who could prepare, under the limitations of the censorship, materials to be distributed to all the newspapers in common, as news is now distributed by the Associated Press agency. We do not believe that it would be found that the newspapers would have any disposition to thwart the interest of the Government so long as they could be furnished with information proper for publication, and the whole press influence would be combined to suppress the attempts of any newspaper's unauthorized publications.

That there is a wise and effective method of conducting a censorship immediately before the breaking out of hostilities and while war is in progress, the European conflict furnishes an admirable illustration in the case of France as compared with Great Britain and Germany. The censorship of France is absolute. Yet it has satisfied the world's readers by issuing news bulletins twice a day that are models. On the other hand, Great Britain's censorship has a notorious illustration of incompetence in the handling of the news of the battle of Jutland to say nothing of other cases. Germany's censorship never

acquired good "team work." It gave out at least two versions of why Rheims Cathedral was pulled, it misrepresented the Jutland fight losses, and lately it avers it can get no official news from the United States while its official wireless news service is sending outdated stories of art sales across the Atlantic.

Surely the cause of Japan was better served in her war with Russia through the superbly effective censorship she established, the most perfect military art had known up to that time, than if she had allowed a horde of journalists to sweep across the land she was campaigning in. And France is served the same way to-day by her system. The average journalist does not distinguish between what is confidential military news as is shown in the case of General Sherman referred to above and what is unimportant. Before the Spanish War the Intelligence Department of our Army had practically an exact record of the number of Spanish troops in Cuba and Porto Rico gained through the simple expedient of having noted all troop movements reported in the Spanish newspapers. Yet the average journalist could see no harm in describing the departure of a regiment from his home town nor of giving its destination. A high class newspaper man working in co-operation with Army and Navy censors would be able to control just such information as that and everything of a similar nature.

Officers who marched with Sherman to the sea in 1864, to their astonishment found awaiting them at Savannah copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL giving exact details of their progress across Georgia from day to day. The explanation was simple. Extracts from southern papers contained in our daily papers enabled us to follow the movements of Sherman's columns; one paper reporting the capture, on a given date and place, of a straggler from this or that regiment of Sherman's army. Knowing that this regiment belonged to a certain brigade, division and corps, we were able to locate Sherman's right flank at the point and on the day named. Similar information enabled us to locate his left flank, and so we were able to have the line of march from day to day until the arrival of the army at the sea. As the reports we used had already appeared in the dailies, and our summary was published after the event, there was no objection to it. We mention it to show how possible it is to obtain exact information of military movements by an intelligent study of fragments of news.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LINE RESERVE OFFICER.

Up to this week less than 1,000 reserve officers of the line have been commissioned. The smallness of this number is probably due to the fact that among the thousands who are eligible under the law and the War Department Regulations relatively few really know that they are eligible. The following are eligible: Graduates of military schools and academies, and those who have completed military training at land-grant universities and colleges; ex-members of the National Guard, or such as are now in the National Guard and can procure their discharge; ex-officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army whether honorably discharged or now in the reserve; active non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army, also many citizens who have attended training camps.

Moreover, the War Department believes that recent graduates of universities and colleges, and seniors now in colleges, and with little or no military experience, are good material, provided they have demonstrated in athletics or business that they are natural leaders of men. The same may be said of many other citizens. An examination is necessary under the law and War Department regulations, but inasmuch as personality and probable efficiency are given great weight by the Regular Army officers who conduct the examination, there is no reason why eligible men should hesitate to apply for commission on account of being rusty or even deficient in technical military matters. Practical experience under the Regular Army would remedy this. The important thing is to appoint men of character and force.

The War Department plans to have examining boards in all towns and cities from which a fair number of applications may be received, and to appoint permanent boards at large cities. Examinations will be held at such time of day or evening as suits the convenience of applicants. Boards will be convened by the four department commanders: namely, the commanding generals of the Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.; Central Department, Chicago, Ill.; Southern Department, San Antonio, Texas, and Western Department, San Francisco, Cal. Eligible citizens should apply to the nearest commanding general. The War Department hopes to appoint at least fifty reserve lieutenants and captains in each Congressional district within the next sixty days.

Reserve officers have no connection with the National Guard. Under the law they can be used only in volunteer regiments raised for war, or to fill war time vacancies in the Regular Army. The maximum service that can be required in time of peace is fifteen days in an instruction camp. This period may be extended with the reserve officer's consent.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has almost completed the preliminary plans from which will be constructed the new coast guard cutters (the two authorized last year and the three provided for in the recent bill). With the exception of the anchorage patrol boat, to be stationed in New York Harbor, the dimensions of the new craft are roughly 240 feet in length, thirty-five feet in beam and 25 feet in depth. They are to

be equipped with turbines, the installation of which is expected to increase the cruising radius by at least twenty-five per cent. Engine plans call for boilers to deliver at least 2,600 shaft h.p.

The Inter-Departmental Board which will pass upon the site for the proposed Government nitrate plant decided to hold hearings in the vicinity of likely sites for the plant, and this has been officially approved by the President who said, in Executive Order No. 2515 (dated Jan. 15, 1917): "I concur in the view expressed by the Secretary of War in his letter to me of this date, that you should hold hearings in the vicinity of those sites which appear to you most likely to answer the requirements for the proposed Federal nitrate plant, and it is also my view that you should have all possible facilities for the holding of conferences and meetings, and for the study of data en route to expedite the selection of a site, and thus permit your return to your duties at the seat of government at the earliest practicable date. You are therefore authorized and required to hold hearings in such localities within the United States as may be selected by you." The board began on March 8 a trip which will include several possible sites, among them the cities of Birmingham, Ala.; Columbia, S.C.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Augusta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Sheffield, Ala.; Wheeling, W. Va.; and Nashville, Tenn. It is expected that the board will return to Washington about March 16. The party will include Secretaries Lane, Houston and Baker; Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., and Col. Charles Keller, of the same corps; Col. Charles B. Wheeler, U.S.A., of the Ordnance Department; Mr. Merrill, Chief Engineer of the Forestry Bureau; Mr. Carruthers, chemist in charge of Nitrate Experimental Laboratory; Dr. Parsons, chief chemist, Bureau of Mines; and one other man from the Interior Department who is yet to be selected.

The British army has advertised for a thousand women cooks and waitresses for service with various units, according to the Manchester Guardian, which adds that "It is the first step in a policy that should have been adopted long ago. It is a comparatively easy matter to make a soldier of a man by a brief training, but a brief training would not make him a competent housewife even if he got it. In point of fact, most army cooks have no training. If their work had been done from the start by skilled women—and there is nothing more inherently strange about women cooks for the army than about women nurses—the men would have been better fed and the country would have been saved an enormous waste." Noting this a woman correspondent suggests that the same plan be tried in our own Army, saying: "For a long time it has been the contention of many women that a higher rate of efficiency would more quickly be acquired in raising the large armies now necessary for modern war, if, from the beginning, women were used as cooks. Having been the buyers and expenders since the world began, surely the trained women of this country are more fitted to act as Q.M. sergeants of the company food supplies and in the cooking departments than the untrained men that the Army, in time of war, has to depend upon." The impossibility of providing for women in camps and barracks is obvious.

The following information regarding the present status of lieutenants of Infantry, U.S.A., will be of interest to that arm generally and also will answer several queries that we have received recently. There were in all on March 1, 1917, thirty-one vacancies in the grade of captain in the Infantry arm. As related in our last issue (page 845) seventeen lieutenants have been nominated, or down to the name of James H. Laubach in the lineal list as given in the latest directory. Examinations for the remaining fourteen vacancies have not yet been held, according to a statement of The Adjutant General's Office. On July 1, 1917, when the second increment is to be added to the Army, "only 137 first lieutenants of Infantry should be promoted for the Infantry arm," according to the same authority. "Others will be promoted on account of increases in the staff corps and departments, but the number cannot now be estimated." The last captain of Infantry for whom a vacancy now exists is Capt. Charles W. Exton, D.O.L., it is learned.

In a series of letters written for American newspapers, Lord Northcliffe pays a compliment to the thousands of our compatriots who are fighting with the Canadian army in France, and their influence on the European soldiers he describes as only another of the revolutions in warfare produced by the United States. Of the other revolutions he writes: "The first and most important was the airplane, invented by the Wrights; the second is the machine gun. The third revolution is one I would hardly believe had I not had ocular demonstration. It is the conversion of the British Tommy to faith in pork and beans, instead of the beef on which he has fought since the time of the Norman conquest of England."

The Navy Department announced, on March 3, that the enlisted personnel had increased 12,002 in the last four years. On March 3, 1913, the number of enlisted men in the Service was 47,347, as compared with 59,349 on the same date this year. In addition, the statement said within the last few months 3,038 men had been added to the Reserves, making the total enlistment in both classes 15,040; all of whom are declared to be "immediately available." These figures do not include the increase of from 1,500 to 2,000 in the Naval Militia, it should be pointed out.

A colored soldier, formerly in the 10th U.S. Cavalry, a Jamaican by birth, after the expiration of his term of enlistment in our Army, took service with the British forces and is now a corporal with a Canadian field ambulance, serving in France. He has written recently to the family of his former commanding officer in this country an interesting letter, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts: "I am very glad to hear of the Major's promotion and hope he may get the silver leaf soon. I am well and in good health and looking forward to the spring drive. We have lots of new things for Fritz—plenty of iron ration and so on. By the papers I think I will be able to shake hands with the Major on French soil yet. I expect the war will be over by the end of September coming. I am feeling in the best of spirits and ready, if it has got to be, to give my life this summer for victory. I have had many narrow escapes, and may have some more. There is one thing certain on this front, and that is that one is not too safe around. Danger is inevitable at any moment. There is plenty of excitement both night and day. England has done wonders since this war started; you have to see to believe. One feels confident on this line, which is a wall of steel. We have got to look back to the dark days of 1914 and '15, when things looked critical. I had hopes then, and now I am sure of victory. We are slow, but it is a schooling to the Empire, and one any British subject should be proud of. The British Empire and the United States will keep peace in the world after this. I saw in the paper a few weeks ago that the United States troops were leaving Mexico. Well, I suppose the boys will need a good rest after they get out. We are having very cold weather over here and heavy frost for the last two or three weeks, with no sign as yet of letting up. It has been the coldest winter in France since 1889, so just imagine what some of the poor fellows have to go through. Yet everyone is in the highest spirit and is looking forward to the great drive. We received quite a number of presents from Canada for Christmas. Remember me to the Major. Wishing all the best of luck and happiness; with respects and best wishes for the future."

The National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, of which Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago, Ill., is president, on Feb. 4, sent the following telegram to President Wilson: "The National Society United States Daughters 1812, standing as did their ancestors for freedom and justice, pledge their support and personal service to the Government in this national crisis." Several days later this acknowledgment was received: "The President is very grateful for the generous message of confidence and approbation which you sent him, and he wishes to express his genuine appreciation of your support." The District of Columbia Society has again most courteously tendered the National Society a reception at eight o'clock, Monday evening, April 23, in the beautiful red parlor of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. It cordially invites all members of the National Society to be its guests, and all national officers and real daughters to be guests of honor. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry is president of the District Society. On April 24, in the New Willard, the annual banquet of the National Society will be given. Members may invite guests (men and women). The topic will be "Patriotism." Plates will be three dollars each. Send checks for three dollars (plus ten cents for exchange), or postal money order for each plate to Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Glen Allen, Va., until April 15; after that date, care of the Powhatan Hotel, Washington, D.C. Reservations must be made before April 23 in order to inform the hotel management of the number of banquet guests.

Six clothing disinfectors of a new portable type have been purchased for the use of the Army. The contrivance is the invention of a New York doctor, and it is understood that many of the same sort are in use in Europe. Each disinfecter is capable of handling fifty uniforms and kits in forty minutes, or more than the equivalent equipment of two regiments in a day. The outfit includes a five-horsepower upright steam boiler connected by piping with an air-tight chamber six feet long and about thirty-four inches wide. The rear end of the chamber is provided with a heavy door which can be hermetically sealed. A rack for clothing slides into the chamber, while smaller articles are laid on a grating. The process includes the use of either dry steam or formaldehyde and ammonia. The mobility of the outfit is its distinguishing feature. It can be moved either by horses or by being attached to a truck.

The Military Preparedness bill, which is designed to bring 250,000 working boys of the ages of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen under the Compulsory Military Training Act, was passed by both Houses of the New York State Legislature on March 5. The measure strikes out the exemption in favor of these boys. It also provides that the training commission may permit boys to substitute vocational training for the weekly three hours' military training required by the law between Sept. 1 and June 15 of each year. A Military Census bill was introduced by Senator Robinson on the same day. It authorizes an expenditure of \$100,000 for a complete census of persons of military age, to be taken by direction of the Governor, who is to have the full assistance of local authorities.

By looping-the-loop in a seaplane, Capt. Francis T. Evans, U.S.M.C., astonished officers of the Navy aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla., who had considered the feat impossible. Captain Evans is the first American aviator to attempt it. Although looping-the-loop in an ordinary airplane has outworn its novelty as a popular "stunt," the heavy pontoons attached to the air and water flier hitherto have been a bar to similar attempts with this type of machine. Captain Evans found it necessary to drive through the air at great speed before he could gain the inverse position. He then looped-the-loop twice before his descent. The machine was a Curtiss tractor.

Germany failed by slightly more than a fifty per cent. margin to make good her threat to sink 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping during the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a London dispatch of March 3. Her submarines, the figures show, only succeeded in sending to the bottom during the month of February, in round numbers, 490,000 tons. This figure only exceeds by 140,000 tons, it is declared, what the British authorities expected would be sunk during that month if ordinary submarine warfare had been continued. It compares with 346,056 tons sunk during December, and 322,067 tons during January.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels expressed his gratification at the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 20632, which was signed by the President on March 4 before the expiration of the 64th Congress. Mr. Daniels notes that "Practically no personnel legislation is included in this bill," and of this says: "Personnel legislation, long needed, was embraced in the bill which passed the first session of the 64th Congress. But there is a provision in the bill which I regard of great importance and value, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint 100 enlisted men annually as midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Of course, these enlisted men must stand the usual examination required of all applicants on entering the Naval Academy. Three years ago authority was given to so appoint 15 enlisted men annually. The first session of the 64th Congress increased the number to 25 and now, by the act just approved, the number has been raised to 100, opening more doors of advancement, promotion and opportunity to the enlisted personnel of the Navy. The men who have already entered the Naval Academy from the ranks have demonstrated the wisdom of appointing men who have had actual experience on battleships. Aspiring young men will now, in greater numbers, enlist in the Navy because of the larger opportunity for realizing their hopes to become naval officers. This incentive will powerfully attract to the Service many of the most ambitious and capable youth of the country. I am highly gratified that this provision was adopted, practically unanimously by both the House and Senate. It shows that the American people have come to a real appreciation of the character and fitness of the capable and aspiring young men who enlist in the Navy."

The bill authorizes the President, in his discretion, in case of an emergency, to graduate the present First and Second Classes at Annapolis in three instead of the prescribed four years. The suggestion of reducing the term to three years for a period of years was not incorporated in the bill. It is better to utilize some retired officers for a time than to lower the standard for graduation at Annapolis."

Of the bill as a whole Mr. Daniels says: "The bill as finally approved carries specific appropriations amounting to \$517,389,447.08, by far the largest sum ever appropriated for the Naval Establishment, and every penny of it is made immediately available. It exceeds the act for the current fiscal year by \$199,177,339.31; it carries \$366,355,539.05 more than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1916, and exceeds the first naval act of the Wilson Administration by \$369,135,114.67. During the four years of the Administration of Woodrow Wilson there was appropriated on account of the Naval Establishment the stupendous sum of \$1,134,889,895.29."

The bill provides the initial appropriations for the following vessels of the three-year program adopted by the first session of the 64th Congress, which authorized the construction of 156 vessels of different types: 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, 18 submarines, 1 destroyer tender, and 1 submarine tender. Of the three-year program, therefore, the money has been provided, in this bill and in the last bill, to commence the construction of the following vessels: 7 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 scout cruisers, 35 destroyers, 48 submarines, 1 destroyer tender, 1 submarine tender, 1 hospital ship, 1 fuel ship, 1 ammunition ship, and 1 gunboat, leaving to be first appropriated for next year the balance of the three-year program, consisting of 3 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 3 scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, 19 submarines, 2 fuel ships, 1 repair ship, 1 transport, 1 destroyer tender, ammunition ship and 1 gunboat.

The outstanding features of the bill are, first, the \$115,000,000 appropriation for speeding up the construction of ships already authorized and authorized in the bill just approved, and the purchase or construction of aircraft, additional destroyers, submarine chasers, motor boats and other small craft, which will be essential in an emergency and which can be constructed in comparatively short time. A further emergency appropriation of \$18,000,000 is provided specifically for the construction of 20 coast submarines in addition to the 18 submarines for which money is provided in the bill of the three-year program, making 38 submarines specifically appropriated for in this bill.

A serious problem that has confronted the Navy Department during the past two years has been the inability to secure the prompt construction of the ships authorized. The pressure upon private yards for merchant craft has been so great and the demand for skilled labor, which is of a very superior class, has been so unprecedented, that it has been impossible either for private shipyards or the navy yards to secure enough skilled men to do all the work demanded.

The authorization of money to speed up, added to the power granted to the President to commandeer private shipyards and plants manufacturing war materials, will be availed of at once to the end that ships now under construction and to be constructed must be built much more rapidly than they have ever been built in this country. It is going to call for perfect and harmonious action by the private shipbuilding companies, the skilled mechanics and the Navy. This necessity to secure quick construction may require the delay of merchant craft. In an emergency like the present the needs of the Government are paramount and all government yards and those private yards constructing naval vessels must have the first call upon skilled labor and material to construct the naval craft authorized as speedily as possible. The bill not only permits the payment of additional money to shipbuilders for quick construction and permits a suspension of the eight-hour law in the present emergency, but increases the pay of all men working on ships or munitions in government plants whose pay is less than \$1,800 a year. It also includes clerks and others in the naval service in the 5 and 10 per cent. increases of pay.

National preparedness will lay a heavy contribution upon the country, but there will be ready response, I feel sure, and at profits no larger than those paid in foreign countries, which have had to make like demands upon builders and contractors. Americans, whether owners of large plants or having only skill to offer, will not be less patriotic than those in other countries. We need not fear the generous appropriations of Congress will be followed by excessive prices either for labor or material.

The appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the equipment of navy yards for the construction of ships, added to the \$6,000,000 authorized at the preceding session, will enable the Department to fit out yards and build a larger share of the ships authorized. This will probably be essential if private yards cannot at once respond to the needs of the Government because there are not facilities enough in the private yards to build the program heretofore authorized and authorized in the new bill. Moreover, the Government ought to be able in shipbuilding, as in ammunition making and in making guns and armor, to construct a portion of everything needed for the national defense, the quantity to be determined by the prices

charged by outside concerns, time for deliveries, and the existing circumstances.

"I expect to have a consultation early this week with private shipbuilders, whose plants have the largest capacity, and will request them to come to Washington with reference to contracts for dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, scout cruisers, submarines, and other ships appropriated for in the bill. Some of them have already indicated that they will be ready to meet the Department in any way to expedite the building program. It is believed that all of them will do so. There is a provision in the bill authorizing the taking over of private plants if this be found necessary to secure speedy construction which is the crying need of the Navy at this time. I will be quick to recommend taking over any plants if it be essential to do so in order to secure the building of new ships in double quick time. Delays will not be permitted to stand in the way of carrying out the clear intent of Congress. I asked for the emergency fund chiefly for speeding up and for small craft. We will undoubtedly secure co-operation in putting an end to the delays that have impeded the construction of formerly authorized programs.

"The bill carries large appropriations for the storage of ammunition and torpedoes, mines, projectiles, and other materials which will be needed. The work upon these storage magazines and storehouses will be undertaken as rapidly as possible. Plans have already been made for the construction of some of these buildings.

"The ordnance appropriations in the bill, including ammunition for ships heretofore authorized and authorized in the bill, and for fitting merchant and other auxiliaries that may be called into service, amount to \$56,872,400. This appropriation and the one of a year ago are by far the largest ever made for a like purpose in any naval bill. This money, as soon as the contracts can be filled, will put the Navy in an excellent position and every effort will be made to hasten the production of ordnance material.

"The bill carries an increased appropriation for the gun factory at Washington, which will greatly enlarge its facilities, something very much needed, and also an increased appropriation for the projectile factory, which will enable the Government to make a larger portion of its own projectiles, which I have long desired. Of course the Government will not undertake to manufacture all its guns or projectiles, but it should manufacture a substantial portion of them and more guns than heretofore.

"In addition to a large ordnance reserve, the bill carries appropriations for a reserve of medical supplies and \$3,000,000 for a reserve of apparatus and materials and supplies for fitting out vessels of the fleet and merchant auxiliaries in time of war or when a national emergency exists.

"One of the most important appropriations in the bill is the appropriation for enlarging and fitting up the submarine base at New London, Conn., at which place submarines in the North Atlantic will base and where there will be a school at which all officers and men who engage in the submarine service will be trained. This is not only of the highest importance for training the personnel in submarine work, but the proper development of this base will operate to release mother ships for submarine fleets and thereby furnish quite a number of officers and men who have heretofore been employed on tenders for submarines. The day, of course, must come when there will be enough submarine shore bases to do away with all submarine tenders and mother ships except those needed to attend such craft when operating at considerable distance from their bases. Other submarine bases will have to be provided for in the future. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which failed of passage, carries an appropriation for the establishment of a submarine base at the east entrance to the Panama Canal. A full study will be made of the recommendations of the Helm Board as to the establishment of submarine bases at other places.

"The bill just enacted carries an appropriation of over \$5,000,000 for aviation, in addition to whatever expenditures may be authorized for this purpose from the emergency fund of \$115,000,000, and it gives very large powers necessary to the manufacture and development of aircraft in the United States. It embraces authority to spend \$1,000,000 to purchase patents on aircraft. The expenditure of this money may or may not be necessary, but it is the determination of the Department to open the way so that manufacturers of aircraft may feel free to engage in their manufacture on a larger scale than has yet been undertaken in this country. The Navy air service has been greatly impeded because it has been impossible to secure from American manufacturers the supply and quality of aircraft needed for the Navy air service. But it is now believed manufacturers will be able to rapidly fill orders that will be given.

"There are no appropriations in this bill for new dry docks. The last Naval act authorized new dry docks at Philadelphia and Norfolk. The bill does authorize, however, the entering into a contract for the use by the Government for a period of not to exceed six years of a drydock at Boston, Mass., to be constructed by the state of Massachusetts. It provides this drydock must be capable of docking the largest vessel that can go through the locks of the Panama Canal, exactly as in the Naval act approved June 30, 1914, similar authority was given to a drydock at Hunters Point, San Francisco, Cal. This drydock at Hunters Point has been rapidly pushed, and when it is finished we will have available on the Pacific coast a dock that will take any vessel built, authorized, or that is likely to be authorized."

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, U.S.N.

Fifty-six men were included in the list of chief warrant officers, U.S. Navy, who by reason of twelve years of "creditable" service are now drawing the pay and allowances of a lieutenant in the Navy, as provided in last year's naval bill. Men of the same titular grade but with only six years "creditable" record, to the number of more than 300, are being paid at the same rate as a lieutenant, junior grade. The list for pay of lieutenant includes the names of thirteen chief boatswains, twenty-three chief gunners, nineteen chief carpenters and one chief sailmaker, as follows:

Chief Boatswains: William Lowell Hill, Stephen McCarthy, Henry Hudson, James Dowling, John Francis Brooks, John Joseph Holden, Phillip Mullen, Harry Reave Brayton, Patrick Deery, Patrick Joseph Kane, Hugh Joseph Duffy, Edward Joseph Norcott, Albert Fischer Benzen.

Chief Gunners: Thomas Michael Johnston, Frank Cornelius Messenger, Joel Clements Evans, Frank Holebrook Whitney, Michael William Gilmarin, Hugh Sinclair, Frank Lee Hoagland, James Shannon, William Graves Moore, William Augustus Cable, Charles Bradford Benson, Franklin Tyler Applegate, Herbert Campbell, Otto Fries, Clifford Henry Sheldon, Theodore Burton Watson, George Charrette, Simon Jacobs, Hans Johnsen, William Zeitzer, Samuel Chiles, Andrew Olsson, Patrick Hill.

Chief Carpenters: Ellis Washington Craig, Edward

William Smith, George Helms, George Joseph Shaw, Francis Joseph Harte, John Thomas S. Miller, William John Wren, Frank Johnson, Timothy Edward Kiley, Charles Satchnel Taylor, James Irving Raley, William Boone, John Henry Gill, Joseph Altman, Burton John Philip Yates, Frank Hamilton Preble, McLean Tate, Thomas Wood Richards, William Edward Powell. Chief Sailmaker: Michael P. Barr.

NEED OF NAVY DOCKING FACILITIES.

The attention of government officials recently has been directed forcibly to the fact that the development of shore establishments of the Navy has not been kept abreast with the development of the Fleet. As pointed out in our issue of March 3 (page 846), there are only eight dry docks (completed and proposed) that can accommodate the new ships of the 42,000-ton type. Naval experts are well aware that the question of adequate docking and repair facilities is as vital practically as that of having an adequate well-balanced first line of ships. The latest appropriations for the Navy show that they succeeded in impressing this fact on the 64th Congress. Extensive studies have been made of the needs of the stations at New York, Philadelphia, Mare Island and on Puget Sound with a view to determining what would be needed in a comprehensive plan for their development. A substantial sum already is available to begin this work at Norfolk, where in addition to the navy yard there are to be submarine and aviation bases, storage for a large supply of fuel oil, and a transfer depot for supplies.

Senator Tillman, on March 1, speaking of the docking facilities of the Navy, said: "We have no drydock on the Atlantic coast that will now take the largest battleships under construction, and the two docks authorized last year (one for Philadelphia and one for Norfolk), will be the only ones that will dock the new battle cruisers ordered in the last Naval Appropriation bill. These docks . . . will require four years to build."

The Helm Commission's preliminary report, touching on this same menace to our naval establishment, said:

" . . . the authorized increase in the size of the Fleet, as measured by displacement, in the past ten years has been more than 165 per cent. The increase in docking, repair and supply facilities at our navy yards during a corresponding period has been conspicuously meager."

An examination of the record shows that only four drydocks have been authorized during the past ten years. Of these, one is beyond the continental limits of the United States, and two have been only recently authorized and their construction is hardly begun."

The Secretary of the Navy, in the course of a recent hearing before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, submitted the tables given below and said: "I have had prepared and desire to insert in my hearing a table covering the general characteristics of our naval drydocks, inclusive of dimensions, costs, etc. As heretofore stated, our naval stations are far behind in their development to meet the needs of the Fleet. This situation was bad enough when the limits of size and capacity were set by the dimensions and needs of our battleships. The decision of the last Congress to build battle cruisers nearly 900 feet long has made the situation, especially with regard to docking facilities, much more acute."

The table is as follows:

GOVERNMENT DOCKS.

Location.	Maximum ship data.			Draft, mean high water.		Regular.	Emergency.	Maximum ship.	Date of com-	Cost.	
	Length.	Beam.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.						
Graving docks:											
Panama, Canal Zone, No. 1.	1,034	0	110	0	34	6	36	0	Battle cruiser	1916	
Norfolk, No. 4.	1,012	0	118	0	39	9	.....	do	1919	\$3,500,000.00
Philadelphia, No. 3.	1,012	0	118	0	39	5	.....	do	1919	\$5,500,000.00
Pearl Harbor, No. 1.	990	0	113	4	31	8	.....	do	1918	4,442,115.48
Puget Sound, No. 2.	801	0	(113 1)	(110 0)	35	0	38	6	Washington ⁵	1914	2,300,000.00
Philadelphia, No. 2.	720	0	(89 6)	(91 8)	29	5	29	4	(North Dakota)	1908	1,471,550.67
Portsmouth, No. 2.	720	0	(88 6)	(91 10)	29	9	29	8	(Utah)	1905	1,134,995.89
Boston, No. 2.	719	0	(89 2)	(92 2)	29	6	29	6	Utah	1905	1,100,000.00
Mare Island, No. 2.	719	0	(88 2)	(101 10)	28	3	29	9	(North Dakota)	1910	1,556,878.01
Norfolk, No. 3.	713	0	(101 4)	(101 6)	30	7	31	0	(Utah)	1908	1,199,583.85
New York, No. 4.	682	0	(110 6)	(110 0)	32	5	33	11	Washington ⁵	1912	2,745,454.29
New York, No. 8.	612	0	72	4	26	9	.....	(Minnesota)	1897	554,707.08
Puget Sound, No. 1.	602	0	74	6	27	5	.....	(South Carolina)	1896	632,636.33
Charleston, No. 1.	545	0	(101 0)	(98 0)	30	7	31	7	Utah	1908	1,249,997.90
Norfolk, No. 2.	460	0	59	2	24	0	.....	(Minneapolis)	1889	504,980.76
Mare Island, No. 1.	455	0	56	4	24	9	.....	(Brooklyn)	1891	2,772,332.08
Philadelphia, No. 1.	451	0	60	4	22	5	23	4	(Charleston)	1891	548,700.00
New York, No. 2.	421	8	74	6	23	5	.....	(Minneapolis)	1890	595,019.24
Boston, No. 1.	359	0	53	8	19	3	.....	(Chicago)	1888	972,717.29
New York, No. 1.	320	0	51	2	20	11	.....	(Amphitrite)	1851	2,003,498.05
Norfolk, No. 1.	300	0	52	0	20	2	.....	(Monterey)	1884	943,676.00
Floating docks:											
New Orleans.	456	0	76	10	24	6	.....	Vermont	1902	800,712.52
Olongapo.	518	0	85	2	26	11	.....	North Dakota	1905	1,170,807.93
Private, state and municipal docks:											
Massachusetts State (Boston).	1,160	0	118	0	42	8	44	8	Battle cruiser	1918	* 3,231,000.00
Hunters Point.	990	0	(108 0)	(100 0)	38	0	39	6	do	1918	(10)
Newport News, No. 2.	795	0	83	0	29	6	29	6

Note.—Maximum length of ship is taken, giving 5 feet clearance from dock and caisson at bow and stern of ship. The emergency draft is that which gives 6 inches clearance over the sill or 6 inches clearance over a blocking depth of 3 feet. Philadelphia, No. 3, and Norfolk, No. 4, cost given is amount appropriated.

Notes:

¹ Estimated date of completion.
² Contract awarded; work under way.
³ Authorized and plans completed.

⁴ Building.
⁵ Contract let.
⁶ Extended, 1911, at cost of \$561,891.94
⁷ Cost of rebuilding in 1901.

⁸ Estimated date of completion.
⁹ Building, cost estimated.
¹⁰ Building.

Secretary Daniels continued: "It will be seen from the above that the battle cruisers now ready for launching would be that at the Panama Canal. The only ones authorized to be of sufficient dimensions are the naval docks at Pearl Harbor, Norfolk, and Philadelphia, the Dock of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now under construction in the Boston Harbor, and the Commercial Dock at Hunters Point in San Francisco Harbor. The only drydocks capable of docking the largest battleships, so far authorized, but too short to accommodate the armored cruisers for which appropriation was recently made, are No. 4 at the New York yard, No. 2

reduced in numbers, and remain solely under the authority of the governors of the states, except for the temporary and infrequent employment in the Federal service, contemplated under the provisions of the Constitution." This is much in line, it may be remarked, with the broad principles laid down in the General Staff's National Army bill. Indeed General Carter uses that very term in his final recommendation to the people of the United States saying: "Americans should all stand together now for a National Army, and cease to give thought to the separate interests involved in a conglomerate Army of Regulars, National Guard and Volunteers."

He says of the Citizens' Training Camps policy and

practice: "The grafting upon our military system of these training camps is excusable only as a means of arousing public opinion as to our shortcomings. They are of great value to those who participate in them, but without some form of permanent military organization, or enlistment, they constitute no available military asset and will die a natural death as soon as the enthusiasm incident to the present world war conditions wears away. In urging an appropriation of several million dollars for the current year, the Citizens' Training Camps Association felt justified in assuring the Congress that 30,000 men would attend during 1916 and be prepared to sign any enlistment required to assure of their availability for future service. The results fell far short of promises and when any proper military policy which provides real military assets is adopted the training camps will, and should be abandoned so far as voluntary services are concerned."

GENERAL GOETHALS ON CANAL DEFENSES.

In a speech delivered at the annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee in New York city on March 3, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., made a vigorous reply to a recent article by Rex Beach, the novelist, in the course of which the writer of fiction declared the Panama Canal was so poorly defended that it would be at the mercy of a modern battleship in case of war.

General Goethals quoted the author as saying that a ship with guns of the range of the guns on first-class modern European battleships could lie in safety in the Pacific, out of the range of our guns, drop explosive shells into the Gatun dam and destroy it. Our mortars and high power guns at the ends of the canal were several miles from the dams themselves, General Goethals pointed out. He said that the author's arithmetic was "not the kind taught at West Point." And as for destroying the dam with high explosive shells, General Goethals said: "The dam is nothing more or less than a miniature mountain. No bombardment with explosive shells could destroy it." He said that these shells might cause some damage to the spillway, but that the installation of the twelve-inch guns would increase the protection of that part of the canal.

General Goethals advocated universal military service. He compared an army composed of untrained men to a flock of sheep. "We can gather a million men between sunrise and sunset," he said, "but no one has ever seen a hungry wolf frightened by a flock of a million sheep." The General said we needed ordnance and equipment as well as men, and told of conditions as he found them at the time of the Spanish war, when, he said, he came across one Texas regiment, armed with clubs in lieu of rifles, and with only half the men provided with uniforms. Many were barefoot and the government had no shoes to give them, he said. Conditions then he described as "simply deplorable." Universal service, he said, would teach the youth of the country obedience and discipline, two qualities of which American youth was in need. It would make for democracy, he said, and added that there was no more perfect democracy than at West Point. Such service, he thought, would finally eliminate sectionalism in this country.

Some of this country's coast defenses, General Goethals said, had been built not on account of need, but because the local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce had sufficient influence to have them built. As for New York city's defenses, he said that the impression that this city could not withstand a bombardment was erroneous, and that the city would be properly defended when the high power guns to be installed at Rockaway were in place. The object of such defenses, he said, was to make an enemy take the slower method of land attack, so that we must have an army adequate to prevent such a landing, or to defeat the enemy if the landing could not be prevented.

NAVAL AUXILIARY FLEET PLANS.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commanding the Third Naval District, issued from the navy yard, New York, on March 3, a statement in which he outlined the organization of the naval auxiliary fleet now being organized for the New York district. Admiral Usher's statement reads:

"The Third Naval District extends from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N.J., including inland waters and the shores of Long Island and New Jersey. Rear Admiral Usher, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is the commandant of this district. The naval defenses, which are additional to and supplement the activities of the regular Navy, consist of harbor defense vessels, monitors, armed merchant vessels for off-shore scouting, large power boats for patrol work along the coast; smaller power boats for inland waters, and for use at the mouth of the harbors, and tugs for mine laying and mine sweeping.

The vessels of the Coast Guard will form part of these forces, and the lighthouse tenders will also be employed in connection with the laying of mines and handling of nets. The communications are taken care of by the radio stations, under control of the government, all of which will be under the control of the Navy Department, and the Coast Guard and the life-saving stations will be under the commandant of the district, and will be available for keeping a lookout along the coast. As all of the above vessels except the coast guard and lighthouse vessels, will be officered and manned by the U.S. Naval Reserve force, almost none of the naval officers or men of the regular Navy will be available as the battleship fleet and regular Navy will require their services. The Naval Militia or State naval forces will reinforce the crews of the ships of the regular Navy; therefore few of them will be available for the naval district defenses.

"The above named coast defense vessels and tugs and patrol boats will therefore be manned by the U.S. Naval Reserve force which was authorized by an act of Congress last August. This force is being enrolled and consists of officers and crews of merchant vessels; and of owners, officers and crews of power boats, yachts, fishing vessels and work boats. Many competent officers and men have already enrolled; but to man the number of vessels planned, it will require many others, especially engineers, quartermasters, firemen, and sailors for small vessels, power boats, yachts, tugs, etc.

"Steps have been taken to reach these men through the various maritime organizations, clubs and societies, etc., and it is particularly desired at this time to have local agents in the various harbors and towns along the coast line, who will collect the names of men who are willing to enroll and communicate with the commandant of the district. Enrollments can be made now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and within a week at the

New York office, where all applicants will receive full information. Plans are being made for a traveling enrolling officer to visit the different towns and harbors along the coast line, spending one day per week at each place for the purpose of enrolling those who have signed their willingness.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE—AN OBLIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We, of the United States, are confronted to-day with the problem of securing that necessary, adequate force, and by we, I do not mean Congress, or the President, or the General Staff, but I do mean you and I. Every citizen of this country is, or should be, virtually interested in attaining it, and it will require the individual realization of this crying necessity for its successful accomplishment.

Our first stumbling block is the word "adequate"; being a purely relative term it admits of numerous interpretations by various people. But we are fortunately relieved of this difficulty by reason of having a highly efficient corps of specialists upon whom we can rely absolutely, "The General Staff." These men have made a life study of our military needs, have specialized in every department, and have the great advantage of a thorough working knowledge of the needs, and methods employed to meet them, of all the civilized nations of the world, with the results attendant upon their adoption; consequently any concerted opinion advanced by them should carry the same weight in military affairs as a unanimous decision rendered by a consultation of eminent surgeons, in regard to an operation, and who among us would question that latter?

Universal military service recommended by the General Staff is nothing more than co-operative endeavor, it is no infringement of personal rights or liberty, it is a debt we owe the government, and which is collected simply as a means of self-preservation, the individual, of necessity, deriving the same benefit as the nation. The term of this service should be determined by those fitted by experience and position, but should be as short as is consistent with the proper inculcation of the habits of obedience, promptness and respect for authority so essential to even a rudimentary military training, the possession of which is of such vital importance, that to send uniformed civilians into the field to fight is little short of criminal. And by thus training the boys of to-day, we are possibly giving the soldiers of to-morrow (our sons, brothers and husbands) a chance to uphold the honor of their country without needlessly sacrificing their lives.

Numerous schools and colleges throughout the country, realizing this, are entering into an earnest endeavor to overcome our lack of preparedness by introducing military training as part of the curriculum.

While they, of course, do not reach the masses directly, their action in this matter is indicative of the attitude of educated people throughout the country, and the consequent dissemination of military knowledge should be invaluable. I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when each one of us will put aside his personal interests long enough, not only to realize his obligations to his country, but also to meet them.

R. E. H.

FOR A MORE DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Indications are that the Uniform Board is to make no important changes in the uniform, having concerned itself principally with some insignia for certain new grades. This will be a disappointment to a large majority of officers who had hoped to see the Army more decently and attractively uniformed and present inconsistencies of uniform corrected. It would seem that now is the time to make the needed changes before the Army has been so largely increased in strength.

The governing idea in our present service uniform has been to make all officers and soldiers of whatever grade or branch of the Service appear alike, with the result that no one can readily distinguish by his uniform a real soldier from one of some noncombatant branch. To tell to what regiment a man belongs is even more impossible. Yet the uniform is the only means of giving expression to the pride a man has in being a member of a certain regiment, of putting *éprit-de-corps* in a tangible form. Do you not suppose that the men of the 7th Cavalry or any other one of those splendid Cavalry regiments that rode Villa's trail so successfully and accounted for so many of his band in numerous dashing fights, would be proud to have it known that they were members of this or that regiment and shared in its glory? But when you see them in Service uniform, or in the Service uniform with Service cap, or in overcoats, they may belong to any regiment or any non-combatant branch, or even to the Militia for all that their uniform indicates.

The only reason put forward for this similarity of uniform is that the enemy will be unable to tell from captured prisoners what troops are in his front, but if this is the reason, then why wear the present bronze button on the collar? This bronze button will have to be removed in time of war, as by examining one of them closely the enemy would be able to identify his prisoners. So the button serves the purpose for which we do not wish it to serve, but does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. The remedy is to make it in the color of the arm of the Service with regimental numbers large enough to be seen at a passing glance. Then remove it in war. However, the matter of identification in war by the uniform is not of importance, as marks on haversacks, gun-slings and numerous other articles of equipment and the identification tag will always identify the wearer.

When we come to the question of the overcoat we drop a degree further, as we do not even find the button by which a close inspection would give us some light. The only thing we can possibly distinguish is the rank of the wearer, and if he be an officer, this rank is heralded as an obvious mark to the enemy's sharpshooters. Should he be a colonel the enemy is sure to see the black sleeve braid at a mile.

The evening dress uniform of the officer also needs revision to make it distinctive. For the dress uniform I believe that a large majority of officers would prefer the old type field blouse as being more comfortable, better fitting and a better looking uniform, and the white blouse made in a similar way. I believe that the dress cap of the enlisted man would be better appearing with one

broad color stripe around it than the two narrow stripes as now used. All regiments have recently adopted regimental crests portraying events in the history of the regiment. Their sole use at present seems to be to head note-paper. Why not make use of these as part of the uniform, on the belt buckle or on a shoulder belt?

Surely there is much that can be done to make our Army more attractive in its uniform in every-day life and this at a slight expense. When we go into the trenches we can discard all our trappings and look as brown and as slovenly as you please, but we will be better fighters for the *éprit-de-corps* which we build up in time of peace.

CAPTAIN, U.S.A.

FEWER COLORS FOR DRESS UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I suggest that the present system of distinctive colors for the chevrons, piping, etc., of the different branches of the Army service be discontinued, and that there be but one color for the entire Army, as is now the case in the Navy. Or one color for the line troops and another for all other troops.

Scarlet is suggested as the color for the entire Army. Or scarlet for the line troops and scarlet with white piping for all other troops. These colors make a better combination with the blue cloth, both for light and dark, besides staying clean and bright longer than any other color now in use. These colors may not be the ones chosen by the authorities, but that is unimportant as the principal thing is to do away with the large assortment of colors in use and get down to one or, at most, two colors. There are at least ten color combinations now in use.

This change, after the first cost, which would not affect the branch whose color happened to be chosen, would be a great economy for the government and for the men who change branches of the Service. At present the supply depots have to keep a large assortment of chevrons, stripes, cap-bands, coats and breast and hat cords on hand and many post quartermasters have more than four different sets of these items in stock. A large amount of money is tied up in this stock, and a lot of room is required for keeping it. In addition to that is the time wasted on clerical labor throughout the Army which would be saved.

Few practical reasons can be advanced for not discontinuing the present system of colors. Some persons may object to a change on account of the sentiment attached to the use of the distinctive colors, but the same objection was advanced when the old blue service uniform was displaced by the olive-drab.

It may be said that changing the colors as suggested here would cause difficulty in identifying the branch of Service to which a man belongs, but the same objection can as well be made with reference to the olive-drab. No one seems to have any serious trouble identifying a soldier in the olive-drab uniform and cap, for one relies upon the collar ornament of the chevrons to assist him.

In field service hat cords soon fade, or are lost, and at best are but a trimming to distinguish between a Service uniform hat and a civilian hat. Metal discs, similar to the present collar ornament for the Service coat, but about two inches in diameter, attached to the front of the hat, would be more practicable.

If the Army dress uniform is changed to a different cloth or pattern, it would be an excellent economy measure to adopt a simplified color scheme as suggested here. But even if the blue cloth is continued in Service the change would be an economy besides making a mixed group of soldiers look like soldiers, and not like a bunch of monkeys from the tropical jungle, or a futurist's masterpiece.

L. N. WOERNER.

WOES OF A PIGSKIN WEARER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you allow space for one more criticism on the Army uniform? It has been the subject of so much criticism in the past that the field seems nearly covered. Yet among them all, not one has appeared concerning that part of the uniform often heard "cussed out"—the leather leggin worn by officers.

Some of the deficiencies of this leggin may be recalled for the benefit of those who have been on detached service for a long time and have allowed time to make many memories less harsh. Not infrequently it is poorly fitting. This is not always the fault of the wearer, for a leggin made on measurements for one pair of breeches is usually too large or too small when a different pair of breeches is worn. I have a pair of leggings made originally for use with woolen O.D.S.; when I wear them with a cotton uniform a small cat could be let down inside the tops of the leggings without great difficulty. How often do you see a pair of leggings worn so loosely at the bottom that the same small cat, or another one the same size, could readily crawl up inside? If the leggings are drawn up tight to avoid this slouchy appearance they are quite apt to work so that they point sou'-east to a point midway between the wearer's toes and instep. Especially if he is bowlegged, as so many of us are these days.

The leggings are made of pigskin, while the shoes, ordinarily, are made of calfskin. Nature never intended her bindings for pigs and calves to be of the same color ultimately, no matter how conscientious your striker may be in the performance of his duties. Result—our nether extremities present a mild resemblance to Joseph's famous coat.

Pigskin, as converted into leggings, officers' style, is rather heavy and thick, not closely conformable to the design of the wearer's leg, and quite frequently a source of discomfort; it is decidedly unpleasant to have your leggings constantly reminding you of their presence by their sharp lower edges cutting your heels and insteps at every step you take. And this is a great sin to which nearly all new leggings and many even hoary with the passing years must plead guilty.

Just one more objection. Formerly the leather leggin was a mark of distinction for an officer. If you weren't quite sure about other insignia of rank you never made a mistake by saluting a soldier who wore leather leggings. He always turned out to be an officer. To-day, alas! if you tried to do that you would very soon wear out your good right arm saluting every buck-private in the mounted services and the staff departments attached thereto. They are even arming the Q.M. Corps personnel in some Coast Artillery posts with the leather leggin

now. And all over the world the leather leggin is the pride and joy of the chauffeur and taxi-driver—the darker his complexion, the greater the joy and pride to "wear spooony putties just like them Army off'ers do."

The writer suggests that officers be permitted to wear instead of the leggin and shoe, if they so desire, a high-laced shoe. He has seen this substitution made a great many times by officers serving on the border. It can be made to fit as closely as desirable by varying the tightness of lacing; being made entirely of one variety of leather, it will always have the same color throughout, and this makes it much neater and more attractive than our "separate-loading" shoe and leggin combination; it appeared comfortable, and this quality was claimed for it to a greater degree than the leggin afforded; with a fastened-in, or bellows, tongue the high shoe can be made practically waterproof; and by making the high-laced shoe a permissible article of the Service uniform for officers only, it would restore the conditions prevalent when the following is said to have taken place: Lieutenant Dumjohn, company commander, is seated in the company barber chair swathed in towels and aprons up to his chin, being shorn of his thinning locks by Private Dulekitt, company barber.

Enfers Recruit Duroc.

Recruit D.: "Hey, there, you man in the chair, why the Sam Hill don't you come around some other day than Friday afternoon to get your mane roached?"

Barber D. pushes Recruit D. out of the shop. Lieutenant D. maintains scornful silence.

(Later) Barber D. to Recruit D., after Lieutenant D.'s departure: "What d'ye mean cussin' out the comp'ny c'mander that away for when he's gettin' his hair trimmed?"

Recruit D.: "I didn' know it was the comp'ny commander—how'd I know whether he was an off'cer from a lance corp'r?"

Barber D.: "Well, you fat-headed idiot, didn't you see his leather leggings?"

If others share these or similar sentiments concerning the leggin, it might help for them to talk about it.

TIME-O'-FLIGHT.

HOW TO CIRCUMVENT SUBMARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The German submarines are sinking ships faster than they can be built, and as the Prime Minister of England has frankly admitted the U-boat situation is England's most serious problem. The combined production of all the shipyards in the world is not adequate to replace the tonnage which is being sunk. The only sure method to neutralize the effect of the U-boat campaign is to create tonnage as fast as it can be destroyed.

We cannot increase the rate at which we are building steel ships, as our shipyards and rolling mills are doing their utmost now. It is possible, however, for us to build an enormous number of small wooden cargo boats of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons capacity, equipped with internal combustion engines. Boats of this type have been built for the past few years on the Pacific Coast, and have demonstrated their usefulness as cheap and efficient cargo carriers. These boats as built on the Pacific coast are equipped with semi-Diesel motors, and have a sea speed of about nine knots. The most efficient size for these boats from a purely commercial point of view, is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons capacity, but if we were to build boats for the purpose of carrying cargoes through submarine infested waters, it is probable that it would be desirable to sacrifice something of commercial efficiency and economy in operation in order to get both sufficient speed and quick turning ability to give the ships the best possible chance to evade the submarines. With this in view it seems probable that a ship of between 1,000 and 1,500 tons capacity with a speed of fourteen knots, would be advisable. To secure this speed with a 1,000-ton ship would require 1,500-horsepower and would necessitate the use of the full Diesel engine.

A fleet of a thousand such ships equipped with bow and stern gun would have a great many advantages and a maximum chance of getting their cargoes safely to port. Such ships would have very low visibility and would not be seen until about one-third the distance from which the steamship was visible, thus multiplying the number of submarines necessary to establish a tight blockade. They would be small and specially designed for quick turning, and for these reasons the number of misses made by the U-boats would be greatly increased. Furthermore, such ships operate with very small crews, from twelve to fourteen men, and the value of the cargo on any one ship is small, so that when one of them was sunk the loss in personnel, cargo and shipping would be minimum. For offensive purposes ten small ships each armed with two guns are much more effective than one large ship with two guns. In case we should become involved in the war, a fleet of such ships would be immensely valuable for patrol boats, mine laying, net laying and numerous other purposes.

To build these ships, it would be necessary to utilize the facilities of every wooden shipyard in the country. It is probable that a very considerable number could be made in the old yards up and down the Atlantic coast, but the two points at which the greatest number could be built would be the Pacific coast with its inexhaustible supply of lumber and enormous mills, and the coast of Texas where similar conditions prevail. To build a wooden ship does not require the yard and equipment necessary for the construction of steel boats. About all that is necessary is a crane for handling heavy material and a small amount of wood-working machinery. Such boats should be absolutely standardized, the timbers sent from the mill ready to be bolted into place, and in their construction in quantity our utmost skill in scientific management could be utilized.

We have in this country the necessary lumber and the facilities for getting it out. We have the labor; we can build the engines. It is physically possible for us to turn out ships of this kind at a rate to absolutely neutralize the U-boat campaign. With these two points established, any ordinary argument of difficulty or cost has little weight.

The war is at present costing not far from \$200,000,000 per day. One-half of the daily cost or \$100,000,000 would put 1,000,000 tons of wooden shipping in the water and do more to bring about the end of the war than any other possible action on our part. Incidentally these ships would pay for themselves in less than a year, and would be very useful in the island trade and coasting service after the war.

This plan has had careful consideration by leading shipping men in this country, as well as some of our foremost naval authorities, and has been strongly endorsed by them as being the most effective move we could make to end the war.

F. HUNTINGTON CLARK.

March 10, 1917.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 3.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The movements of the British in the vicinity of Bapaume indicate that they consider themselves to be face to face with a new German trench line, which they anticipate it may take considerable effort to penetrate. The new German defensive front runs parallel to that abandoned at the end of February, and about two and one-half miles to the rear of it. It apparently leaves the old trench line at a point southeast of Hannescamps, diverging at an angle of about 120 degrees. For five miles it extends east-southeast, following the line of the highway from Hannescamps to Achiet, and including the villages of Les Essarts, Bucquoy and Achiet-le-Petit, with the Biez wood and other fortified positions. From Achiet-le-Petit it continues in the same direction to the Loupart wood, three miles west of Bapaume. A British writer refers to the wood as a highly organized field fortification. From the wood the line runs east, passing about a mile south of Bapaume, to the Bethune high road, which it follows through Beaulencourt to a junction with the old line at Transloy.

Facing this line the British have halted their advance toward Bapaume at Ligny-Thilloy, while feeling their way forward further west, over the ground south and west of the Loupart wood and completing the operation of occupying the ceded territory still farther westward. On March 2, according to the British official report, the patrols moved forward north of Warlencourt-Eaucourt and northwest of Puisieux. On the following day again averaging a quarter of a mile over five miles of front, from Warlencourt westward, was announced. On the night of the 5th some further British progress was effected northward of Irles and Puisieux, according to London. It was apparent, however, that the offensive was, for the moment, a matter of outposts and patrols, awaiting the establishment of heavy forces in the necessary trenches with the properly organized artillery support on the new British line. The delay lessened whatever prospect there was that the offensive might be pressed immediately against the new Bapaume line by means of mobile field tactics, as had been suggested in some quarters. A further considerable lapse of time seemed obligatory on the British before they could make the necessary arrangement to permit of the use of their newly acquired front for a trench offensive.

The main effort of the British was indeed directed in quite another direction. The pressure, no longer exerted toward Bapaume, was suddenly turned against Péronne on the south face of the same salient. An attack to the east of Bouchavesnes, in the region north of Péronne, carried the front and supporting German lines on a front of 1,200 yards on the morning of March 4, according to the British statement. The prisoners taken numbered 173. Several counter-attacks, said the report, failed to drive the British out of the conquered position. Early on the 6th the British even resumed their attack in the form of a trench raid, according to London. The locality of this thrust is some two miles north of Mount St. Quentin, the eminence that protects Péronne on the north. An extension of the attacking front from Bouchavesnes eastward would prepare the way for possible enveloping movements against Mount St. Quentin to the south or the fortified St. Pierre-Vaast wood to the north. A German attack with bombs was made on the night of March 2 against a trench northeast of Sainly, on the eastern face of the Somme salient. The British report admits the temporary loss of the trench, but asserts that the entire position was recovered in an immediate counter-attack. A further extension of the British line southward, replacing French troops, was made the occasion of another German attack on the same date, northwest of Roie, in which the British, by their own admission, lost two posts. Through this occurrence it became known that trenches were in British hands as far south as the neighborhood of the river Ayre. The extent of the position of the Western front held by the British would seem now to be about 100 miles. Save on the portion of this front which faces Bapaume and Péronne, there was no Entente offensive beyond the usual minor raids. No pressure was exerted on the north front of the German Bapaume salient from the direction of Arras save for a single British raid on the morning of March 5. Thick and snowy weather, on March 6 and 7, was unfavorable to operations on the British front. The Germans reported, on March 8, that their raiding detachments had been busy between the Oise and the Somme, apparently engaged in efforts to find out how far the substitution of British for French troops in the trench had extended.

The French, in the portion of the western front held by them, still refrain from anything resembling the outset of the major offensive for which they have apparently been making preparations during the winter. Their raiding parties were somewhat more numerous than during the preceding weeks, but the raids were effected without partiality to any particular portion of the front from the region west of the Aisne to Alsace. At Verdun, the troops of the German Crown Prince, on the other hand, renewed the attack on the northeastern front. On March 3 they advanced westward along the Etain-Verdun road and penetrated French positions at Fiévetière, northeast of Eix. Here, according to Berlin, they took somewhat more than 100 prisoners. A French counter-attack recaptured the trenches, Paris reports. On the 4th, following an artillery fire of about twelve hours' duration, the Germans, about four p.m., delivered a stronger attack on a front of two miles between Chambrettes and Bezonvau. In the center of the field of attack they carried the French positions north of Caurières wood, but failed, according to Paris, to enter the wood itself. The French claimed the recapture of a part of the lost positions in counter-attacks on the following day and reported the breakdown of further German attacks on the 6th. German reports accorded only minor importance to the attacks in the Caurières locality treating them as reconnoissances.

Other German minor attacks were delivered March 1 against the French at the Nouvron plateau and at points west of Soissons; on the 5th, north of Flirey in the St. Mihiel salient. The French patrols carried out raids on March 1 near Vauquois in the Argonne; March 2, near Moulin-sous-Toutvent, east of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun and in Apremont forest near St. Mihiel; March 3, near Bourreuilles (Argonne); on the 5th, near Lasigny and Ammertzweiler. The German report of March 7 asserted that the Germans had attained positions within Caurières wood, thus differing with the French account of the March 4 attack northeast of Verdun. These positions, said Berlin, had been vainly attacked by the French on the evening of March 6.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

In the northern corner of Roumania Russian counter-attacks in the Vale Putna, on the Jacobent road were renewed, Berlin, on March 2, reported, without further result. In Volynia, Berlin announced, on March 3,

German detachments advanced on a front of a mile and a half and penetrated the Russian lines to a depth of 1,500 meters taking 122 prisoners and four machine guns. A similar blow, delivered on the Narayuvka river, in Galicia, yielded the Teutons, according to the German statement of March 4, 279 prisoners and seven machine guns. Russian attacks south of Brzezany and in the Kelemen mountains (Carpathian region) were mentioned by Berlin March 6. The Russian campaign nevertheless lacked the keen initiative which has usually characterized the operations against the Teutons up to the past few months. In Roumania, a force of Roumanians gained temporary possession of Rekoza to the north of the Zabala river, but was ejected, says Berlin, March 2.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

East of Gorizia the Austrians continued their minor but harassing attacks upon the Italians. An Italian raid near Tivoli, in this region, carried out on the night of March 1, did some damage to the enemy works, according to Rome's report, but on the 3d the Austrians attacked and were driven back only by the counter-assaults of the 94th Italian infantry regiment. On March 5, Vienna reported the successful surprise of an Italian post west of Canove in the Asiago region. The Italians, on their side developed a sustained, though not at the outset heavy mountain offensive in the Venetian Alps, on the eastern border of the Trentino. On March 3 a bombardment, says Rome, was carried out by Italian guns at the head of the Arisio valley against Austrian positions on Mount Marmolata. On the following day, in the St. Pellegrino valley, in the same district, Italian infantry seized the chief summit of the Costabellla group, 2,700 meters high, repulsing a subsequent counter-attack. Although this line of attack does not directly open any practical route into the Trentino, it may, if prosecuted, menace the Fonzaso road passing through the frontier mountain chain at a point a few miles farther south. The Austrian statement of March 7 reported an interruption of the battle north of the San Pellegrino valley due to heavy rains, but mentioned further Italian attacks on the Costabellla position. On March 6 the Italians raided the opposing front on the Asiago plateau to the south of the Costabellla district.

In Macedonia, despite local Entente offensives in the region of Monastir and British raids on the Struma, the situation showed little change. The Entente naval blockade of Greece continues, offering indication that the Entente Powers have thus far failed to reach a satisfactory understanding with Constantine whose troops threaten Sarrail's rear and hold him relatively unable to undertake offensive plans. Berlin, March 8, reported the recurrence of outpost skirmishes on the British Macedonian front in the portion north of Lake Doiran.

Turkey, following the loss of Kut-el-Amara taken by General Maude and his East Indian army in the last

days of February, is threatened with the renewed peril of a Russian advance into Mesopotamia through Persia. Petrograd reports that Russian troops captured Hamadan on March 2, and have since then forced the Turkish force in that region westward through Persia toward the Turkish border. Hamadan, held by the Russians in the early part of 1916, was abandoned in the course of the retirement which followed the surrender of Townshend at Kut last April. The new Russian advance is apparently timed to co-operate with the British advance on Bagdad. The Russians, as reported by Petrograd, March 4, were close to Bijar, eighty miles northwest of Hamadan. On the 6th, it was stated, Russian troops several miles southwest of Hamadan had occupied the heights of Asadabad, while another body were pursuing a Turkish force in the direction of Devletabad. Another Turkish force retiring, by Russian accounts, on Kangavar can hardly count on much help from the direction of Bagdad so long as the Turks in Mesopotamia are being pressed back by the British.

During the earlier part of the week now under review the Turkish retirement from Kut upon Bagdad was continued without pause and under pressure from the British force. On March 2, London reported that Turks were passing through Azzie, half way up the Tigris to Bagdad, on Feb. 27. The prisoners taken by Maude's force since Feb. 23 were given in the March 2 statement as numbering 4,300, with twenty-eight guns. On March 7 London announced that British cavalry had overtaken and engaged the Turkish rear guard on the 5th at Lajj, nine miles southwest of Ctesiphon. With the possibility of the Turks' rallying at Ctesiphon the British commander was apparently making every exertion to reach that point before the defenders could be reorganized.

A further extension of the offensive in Turkey was revealed in the London report of March 7 announcing the invasion of Palestine by the force of Australasians and others, last heard from in the Sinai Peninsula. For several weeks information as to the action of this body has been lacking. The last definite news of it consisted of details of its operations in clearing some small garrisons out of fortified points in the Sinai Peninsula from which the Turks could threaten the Suez Canal. The British force, starting from the Suez region, would seem now to have occupied the northern part of the Sinai Peninsula and to have moved thence northward up the coast region toward Jaffa and Jerusalem. The latest report places the Palestine expedition near Sheikh Nuran, west of Shellal, within moderate distance of Beersheba. At this point, it is reported, the expedition seized a system of defenses abandoned by the Turks after two months of construction work.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on March 1, 1917, and it is believed she struck a mine, the British Admiralty announced.

The German Admiralty announces that an armed transport steamship of 34,494 tons, with about five hundred Colonial troops, artillery and horses, on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Feb. 24. Some of the troops on board were lost, it is said. The Admiralty also report other losses of allied transports, by submarines, as follows: A transport steamship of about 9,000 tons was sunk on Feb. 17. A troop laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk on Feb. 23; it also was announced. A 9,000-ton transport, under escort, is reported sent to the bottom on Feb. 17, south of Malta. The nationality of these transports is not given.

The State Department of Washington is compiling facts and figures as to the loss of American lives as a result of German submarine attacks on ships. The figures up to March 7 showed that 230 American lives have been lost. Of these 230 victims 137 (including twenty-three children born on American soil of foreign parents) died on the Lusitania. The rest were lost on twenty-two other vessels. In some cases the State Department still lacks final proofs as to whether the sinkings were caused by submarines or mines, but the vast majority are submarine victims.

If the statement credited to the officers of the Dutch

freighter Boomburg, which arrived at New York, March 3, from Penarth, Wales, via Las Palmas, is correct, there seems to be little doubt that the reports that Germany had "baby submarines" operating on the high seas from a mother ship, are substantiated. The officers of the Dutch steamer are quoted as saying that their ship was stopped by a small German submarine on Jan. 31, the day before the unrestricted warfare was announced to go into operation. The Boomburg was then forty-five miles southeast of the Scilly Islands. The small submarine looked like a decked over canoe with a small tower on it. There was hardly enough deck space forward for the man to stand behind the gun. He had heard in Las Palmas from the Spanish authorities that it was a new kind of undersea fighter which had been specially constructed for the blockade of the French and British ports.

In a unanimous opinion delivered on March 6, the Supreme Court decreed restoration to her English owners of the liner Appam and cargo, brought into Hampton Roads more than a year ago by a prize crew from the German raider Möwe. The ship and cargo, valued at between three and four million dollars, must be delivered within thirty days, as the court's order is final. The decision, written by Justice Day, affirms decrees by Federal Judge Waddill, of Virginia, and upholds the original ruling by Secretary Lansing that prizes coming into American ports unaccompanied by captor warships have the right to remain only long enough to make themselves seaworthy. Justice Day pointed out that the Appam when captured was within 130 miles of Funchat, a neutral port, but steamed 3,051 miles to Hampton Roads for the express purpose of seeking protection under the terms of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia. It was evident, said the opinion, that the long voyage was not to get fuel or food supplies, but simply for the purpose of placing the Appam in an American port until the end of the war. The court held that the principles of international law recognized by the United States did not permit any such use of American ports by belligerents.

The French torpedoboot destroyer Cassini, of the Mediterranean patrol service, was torpedoed by a submarine on Feb. 28, 1917, and according to the official French announcement, the vessel sank in two minutes, the powder magazine having exploded, and the captain, six other officers and one hundred of the crew perished. The statement also says that two officers and thirty-two of the crew were saved, and that the survivors in the water were fired upon by the submarine. The only Cassini given in the latest warship list is that of a converted torpedo gun boat of 1,050 tons—being 269 feet long and built in 1894. She had a speed of 21.5 knots.

Capt. Johann R. Klattenhoff and eight officers and men of the German steamer Lebendfels were indicted by a Federal District Court grand jury in Florence, S.C., on March 6, on charges of having deliberately sunk the war-bound Hansa line freighter in Charleston Harbor Feb. 1.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The fact that a man has been discharged from the United States Military Academy because of deficiency in some study does not render him ineligible to take part in a competitive examination for commission as second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts, according to an opinion of the Judge Advocate General in the case of Walter R. Peck. The Act of Feb. 2, 1901, authorizing the appointment of first and second lieutenants in the above organization expressly states that candidates must "show fitness to command," it is pointed out; and recent legislation (Sec. 1325, R.S.) provides equally clearly that "no cadet who is reported as deficient * * * shall be appointed to any place in the Army" before his classmates have left the Academy and received their commissions. The Military Academy Appropriation Act of Aug. 11, 1916, amended this section and the J.A.G. believes that Mr. Peck is eligible for the examination.

In another recent opinion, however, General Crowder states his belief that "one who has been discharged from the Academy for deficiency in conduct is, until his class is graduated and commissioned, ineligible for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army unless the Academic Board so recommends," and adds further that "enlistment in the Army (by such persons) does not affect such ineligibility."

The Judge Advocate General holds that "neither commission nor service in the Medical Reserve Corps can be considered in determining the rank and pay of an officer in the National Guard."

The Detached Service law does not apply to officers detailed as student officers in the Ordnance Department, in the opinion of the J.A.G. Attention is called to the fact that 37 Stat. 571 expressly provides " * * * nor shall anything in this proviso be held to apply to the detail or detail of officers for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department or in the Ordnance Department." The reference to the former department was killed in a later amendment, but "the foregoing, so far as it applies to the Ordnance Department, has not undergone any amendment. It was the evident intent of the statute that the detached service status of an officer of company grade should not interfere with his assignment to ordnance duty whether by detail in the Ordnance Department or otherwise," concludes General Crowder, who believes further that "officers ordered to an ordnance establishment as students are on duty" in the fullest sense of the word.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comdr. F. M. Brumley, U.S.N., paid \$3.94 for a passport which he expected to require. As his orders did not compel him to make the contemplated journey the Comptroller refuses to allow his disbursement for the passport.

Questioned by the Secretary of War whether a retired officer detailed to service at a school or college under the provision of Sec. 36, Act of June 3, 1916, is entitled to full pay and allowances the Comptroller replies: "From an examination of the various laws relative to the detail of officers to educational institutions it appears to have been the uniform practice of Congress, whenever it intended to provide for the detail of retired officers, to designate them specifically and also to stipulate as to the pay they should receive. Sec. 56 makes no specific reference to retired officers or to pay, and I am of the opinion that Congress did not intend, by said action, to grant any new authority for the detail of retired officers to educational institutions. You are advised, therefore, that payment of full pay and allowances to retired officers detailed to institutions referred to in said Sec. 56 is not authorized unless such details are made in accordance with the provisions of some other law providing in express terms for the detail of, and payment of full pay and allowances to, retired officers."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine Department, who was nominated by President Wilson on March 6, 1917, to be a major general, vice Funston, deceased, stood No. 3 on the list of brigadier generals. General Liggett, when appointed brigadier general on Feb. 13, 1913, by ex-President Taft, was No. 35 on the list of colonels of Infantry. He was born in Pennsylvania March 21, 1857. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He served with the 5th until May 5, 1902, when he was promoted major, 21st Infantry. He was detailed A.A.G. Sept. 3, 1903; was assigned to the 13th Infantry Sept. 3, 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Infantry, June 5, 1909. He was promoted colonel March 12, 1912. During his services he was on frontier duty at posts in Montana and Dakota from Oct. 9, 1879, to May 30, 1888, when he went to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and other posts in that state, and also in Florida and Georgia. He was commanding at Fort St. Philip, La., from May to July, 1898, and was adjutant general, 3d Division, 4th Army Corps, July to October, 1898. He was also A.G. of the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, until April 12, 1899, when he joined the 5th Infantry at Santiago de Cuba. He was appointed major of the 31st U.S. Volunteer Infantry July 5, 1899, and joined the regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky., in the following August. He went to the Philippines with the regiment, serving in Mindanao, and was in command of the sub-district of Davao from December, 1899, to October, 1901, when he rejoined the 5th Infantry. He was in command of the troops at Abra, Province of Luzon, until Dec. 24, 1901, and was A.A.G., 1st Separate Brigade, at Dagupan, P.I., to July 3, 1902. Subsequent service included duty at Fort Snelling, at Chicago, at Fort Leavenworth, at the Army War College, Washington, as a member of the General Staff, and his last assignment was in command of the Philippine Department. He arrived at Manila Jan. 13, 1915.

"The President's selection of an officer to fill the vacancy in the grade of major general made by the death of Frederick Funston will not be criticized by those who know the accomplishments and sterling character of Hunter Liggett," says the New York Sun.

Col. Francis J. Kernal, Inf., U.S.A., who was nominated for brigadier general by President Wilson on March 6, 1917, vice Liggett, appointed major general, has been advanced over twenty-one colonels, the senior being Col. G. K. McGunegle, who was commissioned July 3, 1906, and the junior among the first twenty-one is Col. D. L. Howell, who was commissioned Aug. 27, 1913. Colonel Kernal was commissioned colonel Nov. 20, 1913. General Kernal was born in Florida Oct. 19, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. He also served at Fort Canby, Wash., and Fort Klamath, Ore., and was again at Vancouver Barracks and scouting to June 25, 1884. He was at Fort Sidney, Nebr., and scouting to Sept. 1, 1885, was professor of military science and tactics at East Florida Seminary and at Thatcher Institute, Shreveport, La. He was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Sidney, Nebr., the latter part of 1887, and was next on duty as instructor in law and history at West Point till Sept. 1, 1891. Among subsequent duties he was with his regiment at Fort Randall, S.D.; was judge advocate of the Department of Dakota and Department of Texas; was on duty at Plattsburg Barracks and on recruiting duty in Brooklyn, N.Y., from March 10 to May 25, 1898. He went with the expedition to the Philippine Islands as A.A.G. on the staff of Gen. Arthur MacArthur from June 16 to Sept. 26, 1898, and returned to the United States in November, 1898. He was assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army till Feb. 14, 1899, and was next assigned as judge advocate of the Department of Santa Clara, Cuba. He went with his regiment to the Philippines in September, 1900, and was detailed as aid to Major General MacArthur the same month, continuing on that duty until June, 1903. He next joined his regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.; was appointed a member of the General Staff Corps in June, 1905, with station in Washington, and was on duty with the provisional government of Cuba from Oct. 13, 1906, to June, 1907. He went to the Philippines again in February, 1909. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1889; captain, 2d Infantry, in April, 1898; major, 26th Infantry, in January, 1904; was transferred to the 25th Infantry July 8, 1905; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Infantry, March 11, 1911; was transferred to the 1st Infantry May 13, 1911, and was detailed to duty in The Adjutant General's Department June 21, 1911, at Washington, D.C. After being promoted to colonel in 1913 he was assigned to the 6th Infantry in April, 1914, and was transferred to the 13th Infantry in November, 1914, and was colonel of the 28th Infantry, in 1916. Colonel Kernal was stationed at the Army War College in 1914 and, last year presided over the board which reported on government manufacture.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis, Inf., U.S.A. (now serving as brigadier general with the Indiana National Guard), will be promoted to fill the vacancy made by the advancement of Col. F. J. Kernal. Major H. J. Hirsch, Inf., U.S.A. (now on detail with the Q.M.C. at Philadelphia) will, in all probability, be promoted to be a lieutenant colonel, vice Lewis.

Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, in a cablegram, which reached the War Department March 6, announced that the following first lieutenants had been examined and found qualified for promotion to captain: Richard H. Kimball, 4th Cav.; Robert M. Cheney, 4th Cav.; George S. Gay, 9th Field Art.; Louie A. Beard, Field Art.; Archibald V. Arnold, 1st Field Art.; Seth W. Scofield, 4th Cav.; Ernest G. Cullum, 11th Cav.; Clyde A. Selleck, Field Art.; Harold C. Vanderveer, 9th Field Art.; Oliver A. Dickinson, 9th Field Art.

Capt. Stanislaus M. Neisser, Phil. Scouts, is to be retired from active service on March 22, 1917, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Germany Aug. 11, 1866, and entered the Army as a private in Battery F, 5th Art., Oct. 21, 1889. He enlisted as a private in the 4th Cavalry Nov. 19, 1898, rising to the rank of sergeant major. He was appointed post Q.M. sergeant July 22, 1898, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts in May, 1903, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1908, and to captain in March, 1909.

Chaplain James W. Hillman, 16th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was

retired for age March 4, 1917. He was born in New York March 4, 1853, and was appointed a post chaplain in the Army in 1894. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry in 1901, and was promoted to major in 1910. Chaplain Hillman is a graduate of the University of New York, class of 1873. He is a Presbyterian.

Maj. Jesse R. Harris, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service March 2, 1917, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in New York April 9, 1874, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Oct. 27, 1902. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School, and holds the degree of M.D., University of Buffalo, and A.B., of Cornell.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th U.S. Inf., who was promoted major on March 5, 1917, upon the retirement of Chaplain J. W. Hillman, 16th Inf., has been in the military Service since July 25, 1902. He was appointed from Utah, where he was secretary of the Salt Lake City Y.M.C.A. for a number of years. He has been on duty in the El Paso district for a little more than three years, longer than any of his fellow clergymen in the Army. "Chaplain Axton," says the El Paso Herald, "has a penchant for constructing buildings for the religious exercises and entertainments of his men, the tabernacle at Fort Bliss being the third substantial buildings he has secured. While at Fort Leavenworth, he interested Miss Helen Miller Gould in providing a fine Y.M.C.A. building there. At Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., he organized the men of the 18th Infantry and erected an immense pavilion. The 20th Infantry tabernacle at Fort Bliss cost \$3,000 and the Government is about to expend another \$2,000 on it. While at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., Chaplain Axton aided the church of his denomination, Congregational, in Sheridan, Wyo., to secure and pay for a \$40,000 house of worship. It was when Mercado's army of refugees was interned at Fort Bliss that Chaplain Axton became best known to El Pasoans. To him was intrusted the relief work among the women and children who came with that tattered army. For them he secured shoes and clothing, milk for the sick children and layettes for the numerous babies that were born in the stockade. He was 'padrecito' to the whole colony, and it was there that he came prominently to the notice of General Scott. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, commanding the 20th Infantry, recently forwarded through official channels a large number of strong commendations of his chaplain's work."

First Sergt. Timothy J. Driscoll, 2d Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., was retired after thirty years' service on March 5, 1917. Sergeant Driscoll has served in Cuba, the Philippines, Forts Trumbull, Rodman, Schuyler, Hamilton and Wadsworth. The Sergeant is now in the automobile supply business with his brother at 2304 Broadway, New York city, N.Y. "Driscoll," says Capt. R. F. Maddux, commanding the 2d Company, "to officers and enlisted men was a clean cut, active, energetic man, both knowing his duty well and performing it well. We do not lose such men in case of trouble for they stand ready to give the country the value of their years of experience, and we in return would wish to reward services well done in manner in which good deeds should be rewarded. Tim, may God prosper you, for we know your big heart and the soul that goes back of the clear, blue eyes."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Hazel Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Porter, of 616 West 116th street, New York city, was married in the home of her parents, on Feb. 3, 1917, to Lieut. Francis G. Marsh, U.S.N. The Rev. Dr. Thomas McCandless of St. Michael's Church performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, was attended by her sister, Miss Irene Porter, who was her maid of honor and only attendant. Lieut. H. S. Burdick, U.S.N., acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Herbert W. Underwood and J. B. Will, U.S.N.

Major R. H. Van Deman, U.S.A., and Miss Irene Kingcombe were married at Chicago, Ill., on March 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Jack, of 1115 East Sixty-fourth street, Chicago, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Lieut. Ingram C. Lowell, U.S.N. The wedding will be an event of April. Miss Jack is a sister of Mrs. J. A. Crutchfield, wife of Lieutenant Crutchfield, U.S.N.

Ensign Philip C. Morgan, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Alida Merriam were married at New London, Conn., March 3, 1917, by the Rev. J. Romeo Danforth in the First Church of Christ. Because of the recent death of the bride's mother only relatives and close friends were present. The bride's sister, Miss Alice Frank Merriam, attended her and Ensign William J. Nunnally, Jr., U.S.N., was best man. After the wedding a supper was served in the Mohican Hotel for forty guests. The color scheme there and in the church was blue and gold, the colors of the Navy. After a honeymoon trip the couple will go to Norfolk, Va., where Ensign Morgan is stationed.

The engagement of Lieut. Fred Stall, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nellie Mosier, of Independence, Missouri, is announced. The wedding to take place at Independence, Missouri, early in June.

Capt. William P. Currier, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Judge F. J. Taylor, were married, at Astoria, Ore., Feb. 28, 1917.

Miss Viole Burden, daughter of George A. Burden, a retired banker of Dubuque, Iowa, was married in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 28, 1917, to Lieut. Alexander L. James, 15th U.S. Cav. Rev. J. Arthur Evans, of St. Stephen's Church, officiated in the presence of only immediate relatives and friends. Lieut. and Mrs. James will tour southern California before sailing for the Philippines.

The marriage of Miss Dorcas McLaurin Surth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Surth, of Yokohama, Japan, to Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., will take place on Thursday, March 15, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C. A small reception will be held at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell Graef. The bride will be attended by Miss Kate Dubose and Miss Olyve Graef. Mr. Huntington W. Jackson, of New York, will be best man for his brother. Lieutenant Commander Jackson is a brother of Mme. W. A. F. Ekengren, wife of the Swedish Minister.

Miss Susie Gray Welch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William S. Welch, of Annapolis, Md., left that city on March 6, accompanied by her brother, Robert S. G. Welch, for San Diego, Cal., where she will be married, immediately upon her arrival, to Ensign Lew Wallace Bagby, U.S.N. Ensign Bagby's mother will join Miss Welch at St. Louis

and will proceed with her to San Diego to be present at the wedding. The nuptials would have taken place at Annapolis this month, but on account of the present unsettled condition of international affairs, Ensign Bagby found it was impossible to obtain leave of absence from his ship, the U.S.S. Buffalo. He, therefore, requested his affianced to come to San Diego for the marriage.

Mrs. Sara Ege Brooks, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Joseph Arthur Ege, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Capt. Richard B. Going, 8th Cav., U.S.A., were married at St. Clement's Episcopal Church in El Paso, Texas, March 5, 1917, by Chaplain W. W. Brander, Capt. and Mrs. Going will be at home at Fort Bliss after April 1.

The marriage of Miss Helen Rees and Lieut. Thomas Hardaway Jones, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place Feb. 17, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents, Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, U.S.A., at San Francisco. The house was decorated with ferns, acacia and fruit blossoms. The bride wore a gown of white beaded net over a foundation of silver cloth, trimmed with touches of gold lace. Her veil was of old lace. She had no attendants. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arch Perin. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, Col. and Mrs. Frank Coe, Major and Mrs. John Thomas Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chapleau, Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, Mesdames Paul Ward Beck, G. E. Stockle, Frank Caldwell, Oscar Weber, J. H. Friar, William Bailey Fogarty, Priscilla Dales and Arthur Draper, Misses Adele Vance, Natalie Peabody, Gwladys Bowen, Dorothy Caldwell, Zeta Wendell, Marie Luise Weber, Marella Rohrbaugh, Caroline Heavener, Captains Ross and O'Neil, Lieut. R. W. Rieckohl, Lieutenant Brady, Messrs. Wheaton, Charles Dickman and Vail Bakewell. Before her marriage, Mrs. Jones was entertained at several enjoyable affairs. Among these was a bridge-tea given by Miss Zeta Mendel at her home on Broderick street. Miss Dorothy Caldwell entertained at a luncheon in her honor at the Bellevue Hotel. The favors were old-fashioned bouquets of primroses, forget-me-nots, daffodils and fuchsias. Miss Gwladys Bowen entertained in her honor at a theater party at the Orpheum. After the theater the party went to the Town and Country Club for tea.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Frederic H. Pomroy, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly, in New York city, March 6, 1917. He was born in Lockport, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1863, and was graduated from Yale in 1888. He was assistant attorney of the Niagara County when the Spanish war began, and he was appointed captain and commissary of Volunteers June 8, 1898. He was appointed a captain and commissary, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted major Q.M. Corps in 1912. He saw service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Major Pomroy was retired on June 30, 1913, for disability incident to the Service.

An official message to the State Department on March 3, 1917, brought news of the death in Rome on March 1 of Major Elvin R. Heiberg, Cav., U.S.A., military attaché at the American Embassy. Major Heiberg, according to the official report from Ambassador Page, was riding his horse behind the Italian front while on observation duty when the animal became frightened by a cannonade, reared suddenly, and threw the officer. Mr. Page's message follows: "Please notify Secretary of War that Captain Heiberg, military attaché, was killed March 1 accidentally while riding during performance of duty visiting the Italian front. The King has sent personal condolence on death of this distinguished officer. General Staff, Minister of War and military attachés likewise. Pray accept deepest sympathy of every member of embassy on loss of this fine soldier and gentleman." Major Heiberg already had a distinguished record for service in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines when he was chosen for the Italian Embassy post about a year ago. Since his detail there he has forwarded invaluable reports on the war along his front. He was born in Minneapolis, April 12, 1873, and was graduated from West Point, in 1896, going to the 3d Cavalry. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, in 1900, and was transferred to the 6th Cavalry the same year. He was promoted captain, 7th Cavalry, in July, 1902, and was transferred to the 6th Cavalry the following August. He was unassigned in 1911, and went on duty again with the 6th Cavalry in 1912. Captain Heiberg, during his service was, among other duties, Quartermaster of the transport Comenagh, carrying horses to the 6th Cavalry in China, in 1900, and served with his regiment in that country during the China relief expedition. He also served in the Philippine Islands, in several provinces operating against the enemy, and among other duties took part in the expedition against roving Ute Indians in South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana in the latter part of 1906. He also went to the Philippines again in 1908, and during the Division Military Meeting in January, 1908, his troop won the trophy as the best Cavalry troop. He also served as a major of the Philippine Scouts, and was in command at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island. He was promoted major of the Cavalry in 1917. The body of Major Heiberg was removed March 4 from the hospital to the railroad station with full military honors. Among the wreaths was one from King Victor inscribed: "To a Distinguished American Officer." The train carrying the body arrived in Rome March 5. A later report on the accident says that Major Heiberg was riding a high-tempered horse belonging to Count Ceriana. The horse ran away but was mastered by its rider and brought back. Major Heiberg seemed smitten by a sudden illness when he started to dismount and fell to the ground. The restive horse kicked him on the head and he died two hours later without recovering consciousness.

In tribute to Major Heiberg, a former officer of the 6th Cavalry, writes: "It is with the greatest pride that I can call him friend. I have always considered him an officer of the highest type. He was brave, kind, conscientious in the performance of all duty, great of small, and above all, a man that men love. His family life was ideal, and the most pitiful part of his passing away is the rending apart of one of the most ideally beautiful family relationships that it has been my happiness to know. One seldom sees, now, such affection and loyalty as 'Captain Hei' always felt for his old 'A' troop, 6th Cavalry. Many will feel the awful heartache of the loss of a true and lovable friend."

Capt. William E. Hofman, U.S.A., retired, who died Jan. 15, 1917, at Elnsinore, Cal., was born in Ohio, Dec. 25, 1856, and was a Civil War veteran. He served in the 98th Ill. Inf., as first lieutenant and captain

from Sept. 3, 1862, to June 27, 1865. Captain Hofman participated in the following battles and actions of the War of the Rebellion: Hoover's Gap, Snow Hill, Ringgold, Chickamauga, Farmington, Cleveland, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Manista, Big Shanty, New Day Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Selma, etc. While commanding a battalion of two companies of his regiment, July 22, 1864, he succeeded in surprising and capturing the village known as Conyers Station, Ga., taking a number of prisoners and capturing and destroying a locomotive and train of cars enroute to Atlanta, with several hundred bales of cotton. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 31st U.S. Infantry, in June, 1867. He was appointed to the 9th Infantry, in May, 1870, was promoted captain in 1885, and was retired in September, 1889, for disability not incident to the Service.

According to a Berlin telegram transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, Count Ferdinand Zeppelin died March 8 at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from inflammation of the lungs. He was the inventor of the Zeppelin airship and his reputed ambition during the present war was to have Zeppelin airships lay London in ruins, but so far they have failed and have proved of little military value. Count von Zeppelin was born in Constance, Baden, in 1838, and his family was a wealthy one. As a youth he was trained for a soldier's career, receiving his education at the Polytechnic School at Stuttgart, at the Military Academy at Ludwigsburg and at the University of Tubingen. He fought through the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars, and is said to have been the first Prussian soldier to cross the frontier into France in the last named conflict. On that occasion he made a dash across the frontier, it is said, only a few hours after the declaration of war. He was accompanied by only four officers and seven troopers, all of whom were either killed or captured, Zeppelin alone making his escape. During the Civil War in America, Count Zeppelin was attached to the command of Gen. Carl Schurz, in the capacity of a German army military observer. A captive balloon in use for military observations by the Union troops greatly interested the young German officer, and he was taken up in it in 1863. After the consolidation of the German Empire the Count became Plenipotentiary of his native country of Würtemberg at Berlin and representative in the Federal Council of the Empire. After serving in the German cavalry for twenty years he attained the rank of general at the age of forty-two. He retired ten years later, a distinguished soldier, to devote all his zeal to the problems of aeronautics.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher, U.S.A., retired, died at Nashville, Tenn., on Feb. 26. He was a native of Tennessee and first entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 14th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He later served in the 9th and 5th Cavalry, and was retired for disability in the line of duty in 1906. Before joining the Army Lieutenant Pilcher had served as an officer in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers in 1898-99, and in the 37th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from July, 1898, to February, 1901.

Col. William M. Wheatley, U.S.V., died in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 23, 1917, as the result of injuries sustained when he was struck by a street car. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1825. During the Civil War he was colonel of the 26th Indiana Regiment. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows. Two daughters in Los Angeles survive.

Benjamin Seabury Smith, the three-year-old son of Major and Mrs. Fine Wilson Smith, U.S.A., affectionately known as "Bubby," died in Yuma, Ariz., of dysentery, Feb. 28, 1917.

Mr. Henderson Weir, son of Col. Henry Cary Weir, U.S.V., of Civil War fame, died at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1917.

Mr. Joseph A. Crain, father of Major C. F. Crain, 37th U.S. Inf., died at Freeport, Ill., Feb. 27, 1917, aged eighty-six years. His life regret was that in 1849 he declined an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Mrs. Alexander Murry, widow of Major Alexander Murry, U.S.A., died at her residence, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Feb. 21, 1917.

Mate William Jenney, U.S.N., retired, died at Everett, Mass., on Feb. 6.

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Hackett, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home, 215 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1917, was born in Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland. He was retired at Fort Clark, Texas, after honorable service in 1909. "Sergeant Hackett," writes a correspondent, "leaves a wife, Bridget Ahearn, a sister, Mrs. Mahony in New York, and Mrs. Ryan, in Dungarvan, and a host of friends in the Army. He was a devoted husband, a faithful friend, a patriotic American, and a true soldier, in every respect, with every thought for the good of the Service."

ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

The Woman's Army and Navy League, of Washington, D.C., an organization made up entirely of women, and of which Mrs. Liscum, widow of Gen. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A., is president, is making its arrangements for its annual ball, which always takes place on Easter Monday night and which this year falls on April 9. The ball is usually given at the navy yard, but this year will take place in the concert hall at the marine barracks which Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, U.S. M.C., has kindly placed at the disposal of the league. The object of this organization is to raise funds to enable its members to co-operate with chaplains and others in authority in promoting the welfare and happiness of the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Organs, books, magazines, moving pictures and other means of entertainment are sent out to forts, camps, aboard ships, prisons and hospitals, thus brightening the hours of the men in blue and khaki. Their families, too, are the recipients of necessary aid in emergencies, and the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club in C street, Washington, D.C., receives substantial support. This club is the temporary home of many a lonely lad far from those he loves and is his veritable haven of rest at such times.

The chairman of the ball committee is Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., who will be assisted by a number of the Service women and many from civilian circles. Among the names are Mrs. E. H. Liscum, Mrs. William T. Sampson, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. Theodore Jewell, Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Mrs. Edward J. Dorn, Mrs. J. Livingston Bayard, Miss Emma Nourse, Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Mrs. Stimson-Brown, Mrs. George Duncan, Mrs. John B. Bennet, Mrs. Howard Clark, Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, Mrs. W. D. Leahy, Mrs. Frederick R. Brown. The names of the ladies who will receive the guests and the young ladies' and men's committees will be announced later.

Everything is being done by the committee and its friends to make the ball its traditional success, and every

loyal citizen should help these zealous workers by showing their interest in the great work—for almost everyone is associated with the Service by some tie of blood. And then do not these brave men of our Service make the progress of trade and commerce to go on their way untrammelled; and in the time of disaster give, willingly, if need be, their lives to protect the country we all love so well? Our gratitude should not be withheld. Let us do our small "bit" by a loyal response to this work and there is no more appropriate time than right now.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of Surgeon Bloedorn, U.S.N., is visiting friends in New York, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Godfrey H. MacDonald, U.S.A., arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., last week for a brief stay.

Mrs. Charles J. Allen, widow of General Allen, U.S.A., is spending several months in Washington, D.C., at 1758 Q street.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., are the guests of Mrs. Horace Macfarland, widow of Commander Macfarland, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, sr., of Raleigh, N.C., and Miss Evelyn Jackson, of Richmond, Va., are visiting the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

Miss Emily Kutz, the debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, U.S.A., returned to Washington on March 5 from a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Richard T. Coiner, U.S.A.

Mrs. Stanley Livingston Wilson, wife of Lieutenant Wilson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Paulding, is the guest of Miss Florence Du Bois at 2508 South Cleveland street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Suzanne Chase, daughter of Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Elsie Knox in New Haven, Conn. Miss Chase attended the Yale dance at Sherry's, New York, on March 2.

Miss Ellie Lejeune, daughter of Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett, U.S.M.C., at the marine barracks on March 8.

The magazine section of the Washington Post for March 4 publishes a picture of Gen. Ernest Garlington, U.S.A.; one of Gen. John Loomis Chamberlain, U.S.A., the newly appointed Inspector General, and one of Col. John B. Bennet, U.S.A.

The formation of an American Academy of Engineers was started on March 2, when Major General Goethals, U.S.A., named ten of the country's foremost engineers as a nucleus for the society. When formed they will go before Congress for charter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter entertained the West Point cadets at a luncheon, followed by dancing at Rauscher's, Washington, after the Inaugural parade. Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean entertained at luncheon on the midshipmen at their residence on 1 street.

The Philadelphia Press for March 4 publishes a picture of Mrs. Cherrington, wife of Lieut. William P. Cherrington, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Preble, Me. Mrs. Cherrington was formerly Miss Dorothy Fox Cockran, daughter of Mrs. Willard Cockran, of Wilmington, Del.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., gave a talk on "General Problem of Defense against Submarine Warfare" at the special meeting of the Naval Consulting Board held in New York on March 3. Comdr. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., gave a talk on "The Submarine," and Comdr. John K. Robison on "The Torpedo."

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Gen. and Mrs. Charles S. McCawley, Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts and Comdr. K. M. Bennett, U.S.N., were among the guests at the dinner given by Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall in Washington on March 3.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Schroeder, U.S.N., were among the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, in honor of Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, in Washington on March 1.

The wives of Navy officers and women of the cottage colony at Newport, R.I., will give a fancy dress ball for the officers stationed about Narragansett Bay on the night of April 9. The committee on arrangements consists of Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, wife of Lieutenant Commander Evans, U.S.N.; Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman, wife of Commander Freeman, U.S.N.; Mrs. Evans Seawall and Miss Beryl Kane.

Mrs. Leonard Hughes, wife of Captain Hughes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was formerly lady-in-waiting to Her Highness Princess Elinor, of Reuss. Mrs. Hughes is a remarkable musician, having been violin soloist with Sousa for two years, and is also a great horsewoman. According to an account appearing in the Washington Post for March 4 she prefers the freedom and excitement of Army life to the conventionality and formality of court life.

Officers on duty at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., were guests at the meeting of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association held on March 7 at the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa. Stereopticon views of the latest improvements of iron, brass and steel foundry construction were shown and talks on "The Use of Cranes in the Navy" and "Foundry Equipment" were also given. The meeting was followed by a luncheon.

Noting the retirement of Capt. George Steunenberg, U.S.A., the New York Evening Sun refers to him as the "poet larva" of the Army and republishes several of Captain Steunenberg's most amusing poems which appeared in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: such as "The Cats of Leavenworth," "The Dogs of Snelling" and "Our Object Lesson." A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the Sun says: "Captain Steunenberg says that he will devote the rest of his life to literary pursuits. He is not only a poet, but a talented writer of prose and a musician. He was rated one of the most popular men in the Army, although he has disclaimed this, saying he always got himself in wrong wherever he went by talking too much."

Among the patronesses at the spring ball to be given in Washington for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian Home, on April 16, are Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of General Crawford, U.S.A.; Mrs. Henry A. Wiley, wife of Captain Wiley, U.S.N.; Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, wife of General Greely, U.S.A.; Mrs. George P. Scriven, wife of General Scriven, U.S.A.; Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, wife of Surgeon Grayson, U.S.N.; Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, wife of Rear Admiral Jewell, U.S.N.; Mrs. Montgomery Macomb, wife of General Macomb, U.S.A.; Mrs. John C. Boyd, wife of Medical Director Boyd, U.S.N.; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A.

A son was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hart, U.S.N., at Honolulu, H.T., on Feb. 5.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Bowers Davis, U.S.A., at San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 21.

A son, Henry Grote, was born to Major W. F. Grote, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grote, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 24, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hans Ertz, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Della, at Manitowoc, Wis., March 2, 1917.

A son, Laury Chew Stephenson, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lowry Boyd Stephenson, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., have returned to their apartment in the Marlborough, Washington, D.C., after a five weeks' visit in Wilmington, Del.

Capt. A. G. Pendleton, C.A.C., from Philadelphia, Pa., is at present in New York city in connection with mustering out the 12th N.Y. from the service of the United States.

Capt. G. Van B. Wilkes, who has been assistant to Col. E. H. Schulz, C.E., has left Fort Snelling Saturday for West Point, New York. Mrs. Wilkes, accompanied her husband.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 10, entertaining in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Draper, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Mearns and Miss Lillian Mearns, widow and daughter of Lieut. Col. E. A. Mearns, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., and are at present residing in Circleville, Ohio.

Mrs. S. Jay Turnbull, and daughter Helen, who have been visiting in Washington, D.C., for sometime, have left for Florida, and will remain there while Captain Turnbull is on mustering duty.

The N.Y. Times publishes an illustration of Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., as a Chinese maiden at the Russian Costume Ball in San Francisco.

The Philadelphia Press for March 4 publishes a picture of Miss Emilie Eleanor Owens, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss Owens is a debutante of this season.

Mrs. H. B. Ferguson, and children, of Milwaukee, Wis., are guests of Mrs. Ferguson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McCormack, of St. Paul, Minn., Major Ferguson, C.E., having left for New London, on special duty.

Major John P. Wade, 2d U.S. Cav., and Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 13th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, 9th U.S. Inf., are in New York city, engaged in the work of mustering the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., out of the service of the United States.

Among the Army and Navy folk visiting in Los Angeles, Cal., who are making their headquarters at the Hotel Clark, are: Lieut. H. C. Ingles, 14th U.S. Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Ingles, Dr. Edward C. Ernst, and Capt. P. U. Uberroth, Coast Guard Service.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett entertained a house party of young people at their quarters at the marine barracks for over the Inauguration. Mrs. Barnett's daughters, the Misses Leila and Anne Gordon, returned home from boarding school for the event.

Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, wife of Colonel Saltzman, U.S.A., head of the Administration Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a five weeks' visit to San Diego. Col. and Mrs. Saltzman occupy an apartment at 1869 Mint place, in the Capital.

Lieut. J. Douglas McLean, of Company G, 1st Virginia Regiment, of Alexandria, Va., has been recommended for the appointment of second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps by General Nichols, of the Virginia Military Institute. Lieutenant McLean recently returned from the Texas border, where he was stationed for seven months, and made a creditable record by strict attention to his duties.

Army and Navy people in New York at the Hotel Astor this week included Lieut. Col. Charles McK. Saltzman, Major E. D. Bricker, and Lieut. Roger B. Colton, U.S.A.; Lieuts. H. A. Seiller and E. F. Johnson, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. B. Quinton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Quinton, of Fort Hancock; Capt. A. W. Chilton, G. A. Taylor and J. E. Wilson, U.S.A.; Major P. W. Huntington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huntington and Capt. Glen I. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Shipton, wife of Col. James A. Shipton, U.S.A., was at home at Washington, D.C., last week, for the last time this season, when she received a large number of callers at her home in Sixteenth street. The tea table was adorned with an attractive centerpiece, consisting of a tall silver vase filled with clusters of white hyacinths, while there were two smaller vases of pink roses and carnations. Among those assisting Mrs. Shipton were Mrs. Percy P. Bishop, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Dennis Nolan and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie.

Memorial service was held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, March 4, by members of the Columbia County Women's Society in honor of Major Gen. William Jenkins Worth, U.S.A., who died in 1857. Following the service an invocation was delivered at the monument and tomb of Major General Worth, at Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue by the Rev. Daniel Martin, pastor of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church. Major General Worth was a veteran of the war of 1812, the Seminole war, and was with General Scott in the taking of Mexico City.

Capt. R. M. Nolan, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the 1st Section, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, with station at Valdez, Alaska, since Feb. 27, 1916, has been notified that upon the expiration of his detail in the Signal Corps, March 17, 1917, he will be retained on his present duty until further orders, the detached service law having been suspended in his case by the Secretary of War. Mrs. Nolan is with Captain Nolan, but expects to return to the states shortly to remain until his return, and if he is retained in Alaska for another winter, will join Captain Nolan in the fall.

The New York Tribune of March 4 publishes a portrait of Sergeant Frewer, U.S.A., with this inscription: "Not every soldier pulls the trigger of a gun to add another to the list of casualties we read of every day in the newspapers. When Sergt. J. S. Frewer, U.S.A., operates the trigger of his new gun he photographs one square mile of terrain. This camera gun is fitted with gun sights and a telescopic lens with a twenty-four-inch focus. Attached to it is a magazine holding twelve plates or a gafex roll film, either of which is thrown into position automatically, so that 10,000 feet up in the air the man behind the gun can snap six photographs."

The birth of a daughter, Helen, to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. C. E. Van Hook, U.S.N., on Feb. 23, 1917, at Baltimore, Md., is announced.

Major W. H. Brooks, U.S.A., retired, has written a poetic tribute to the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, which appeared recently in the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Col. and Mrs. John B. Bennet, U.S.A., are occupying the residence at 1731 N street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Colonel Bennet has lately been assigned to the Aero-nautical Division of the Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kutz, U.S.A., engineer com-missioner of the District of Columbia, gave an illustrated lecture on "Engineering Work in the District of Co-lumbia" on March 7 in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William D. Alexander, wife of Lieut. William D. Alexander, 3d U.S. Field Art., has left Fort Leavenworth for the East to visit Mrs. Robert Alexander, Lieutenant Alexander's mother, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Wyeth, U.S.A., who are guests of the former's parents, Col. and Mrs. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., in Washington, will leave shortly for Lieutenant Wyeth's new post at Honolulu.

Majors and Mrs. Gustave Lukesh, Col. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy and Capt. George B. Comly, U.S.A., were among the dinner guests of Representative and Mrs. Clarence B. Miller in Washington, D.C., on March 2.

Miss Dorothy Hayden, who recently paid a brief visit to California with Miss Margaret Allen and her parents, returned via New Orleans. The party is now at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla., for several weeks.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., returned to Washington this week from a visit to Miss Mary Stewart Wurts in Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Wurts gave a theater party for her house guest last week.

Among the various organizations interested in patri-otic preparedness work, the new District of Columbia Chapter of the Dames of the Loyal Legion, with Mrs. John A. Logan at its head, is already perfecting plans for helpful endeavor. Mrs. B. R. Russell was appointed chairman of a committee to design a soldier's kit, at the regular monthly meeting in Washington on March 7. This kit will be made at once in large numbers and distributed to men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The charter members of the District Chapter are Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Phillip H. Sheridan, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, Mrs. Ellen M. C. Woodhull, Mrs. Edward Allison Goodwin, Mrs. Edward F. Dorn. The wives, widows and daughters of offi-cers of the Union Army, Regular, Volunteer, the Navy and Marine Corps, are eligible to membership and are urged to join the organization. Applications can be made to Mrs. Logan, who is president of the local chapter of the District of Columbia, or to the secretary, Mrs. Paul Eaton.

Major Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., officer in charge of Department Laboratory No. 2, El Paso, Texas, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council organized by the National Academy of Science Sept. 20, 1916, at the request of President Wilson. Major Craig is a member of the committee on Medicine and hygiene, which includes Med. Instr. Edward R. Stitt, president Naval Medical School, and the following: William H. Welch, president National Academy of Sciences; W. W. Keen, president American Philosophical Society; W. J. Mayo, director Mayo Clinic and Mayo Research Foundation; Simon Flexner, director Rockefeller Institute; Frank Billings, dean Rush Medical College; George W. McCoy, director Hygienic Laboratory, U.S. Public Health Service; Milton J. Rosenau, professor of hygiene, Harvard Medical School; John Howland, professor of pediatrics, Johns Hopkins Medical School; David L. Edsall, professor of clinical medicine, Harvard Medi-cal School; Richard M. Pearce, director of Research Laboratories, University of Pennsylvania; Theodore Janeaway, professor of medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Gideon H. Wells, director Sprague Research Laboratories; Reid Hunt, professor of pharmacology, Harvard Medical School; Frederick P. Gay, professor of bacteriology and immunology, University of California; Victor C. Vaughan, chairman, Ann Arbor.

REQUIREMENTS FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

The following official memorandum, which on March 8 was sent from the Chief of Staff to the commanding genera-ls of the several departments, will be of interest to members of Reserve Corps and those who are considering joining one of those organizations:

1. Until further orders the examination of applicants for commission as Reserve officers of the line will be conducted under second paragraph, Sec. VIII, G.O. No. 32, War D., 1916 (page 14), with such modifications as are indicated in this letter.

2. Applications received will be grouped by cities, so that the examining officer, or officers, may visit such cities with due regard for time and mileage and with the least expense and inconvenience to the applicants. It is recognized that it may be necessary to visit the same place twice. In other places boards may be convened as indicated in telegram from this office dated Feb. 7, 1917.

3. It is desired that each applicant be examined personally, in order that a high standard may be maintained with respect to the following: Character and sobriety; personality, address and force; reputation and standing in his community; whether he is likely to command the respect of officers and enlisted men; whether he had adequate education.

4. If an applicant is found qualified under the above, the grade in which he shall be recommended for commission will be determined by the amount and character of his military training, together with the prescribed age limits (G.O. No. 32, War D., 1916).

5. In the event that the applicant has had no military training, or military training of little value, he may nevertheless be recommended for commission as second lieutenant (subject to the thirty-two-year age limit), provided he is a college graduate, or senior in college, or clearly a well educated man, and provided he has demonstrated in business, athletics, or other activity, that he possesses, to an unusual degree, the ability to handle men.

6. As a measure of the results the War Department desires to obtain, you are advised that an effort should be made to secure the appointment of 40 or 50 Reserve officers of the line in each Congressional district.

7. In order to assist this office in maintaining the ratios between grades prescribed by law, department commanders, in forwarding their recommendations, are requested to maintain as nearly as practicable the ratio of one major to five captains, to five first lieutenants, to not less than five second lieutenants. The number of second lieutenants is unlimited, provided it is not less than as fixed by the ratio stated above.

8. A copy of this letter will be furnished by you to each officer detailed to examine applicants. These officers are urged to apply a high standard in the examination under Par. 3, above, and to bear in mind that relatively few men are qualified if measured by military training alone, but a large number are qualified under Par. 3. Hence, a determined effort should be made to confine appointments to men thus qualified. The matter of military training will affect the grade to be

given, but will not of itself admit a man to the Officers' Reserve Corps.

9. The examinations, and the completion of the papers re-lating thereto, should be expedited.

ALCATRAZ DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

In his annual report on the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, at Alcatraz, Cal., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, Major Charles R. Howland, U.S.A., commanding, tells us that of the 120 general prisoners restored and re-enlisted, only twelve per cent. failed, while eighty-eight per cent. made good. Major Howland adds: "In correspondence relating to restoration to duty one officer stated a general objection to the policy on the ground that it is lowering 'the tone of organizations, and is resulting in a lax discipline.' When called upon for evidence of cases, he replied that his statements were 'beliefs and opinions,' and failed to cite a case in which the restoration to duty of a general prisoner after a course of instruction at a Disciplinary Barrack had injured discipline. There is no evidence in the correspondence that indicates that he has ever seen a restored man from these barracks. The record establishes conclusively the fact that such an objection is founded on false opinions and false beliefs, and can have no stopping effect to a movement which is rehabilitating the character of men. That principle is the corner stone of civilization and it can not hurt the discipline of the Army."

The Rock, published at the Disciplinary Barracks, re-pports that many men are taking advantage of their confinement at Alcatraz to advance their educational qualifications by pursuing courses at the University of California, after having graduated in the graded school on the island. The pupils of the Vocational School of Training for 1916 numbered 150. The instructors in this department are the Quartermaster and the officers and civilian employees detailed to assist him. Deserving men are granted certificates of merit to assist them in securing employment, and special efforts are made in their behalf, by the authorities, along the lines of se-curing employment for them. Employment has been found for 119 of the 370 men completing the course. It is evident that at Alcatraz there is joy over one sinner that repents, more than over ninety-and-nine just per-sons which need no repentance."

NORWICH UNIVERSITY MEN IN OUR WARS.

Norwich University at Northfield, Vt., of which Col. Ira L. Reeves, C.E., D. Litt., captain, U.S.A., retired, is president; Major Frank Tompkins, U.S.A., is commandant; and Lieut. H. R. Roberts is dean, has been very modest, and the world knows but little about its history. Beginning as far back as the Black Hawk War, Nor-wich has furnished more officers for our Volunteer armies, and for the Regular Army in proportion to its graduates and cadets in attendance for every war in which we have been engaged than any other educational institution in the United States except West Point. This statement by the historian of Norwich includes the Black Hawk War, Seminole War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and the recent mobilization on the border. During the Civil War Norwich furnished approximately 500 officers for the Union Army. Considering the fact that it has never been a large institution, this is a very remarkable record. The university now has the largest enrollment in its history, numbering about 200. Fourteen of the graduates have gone into the Army within the past year as second lieutenants, and some have gone into the Marine Corps.

The story of Norwich has been told by C. A. G. Jack-son, of the Boston Herald, in the Hartford, Conn., Times, and reprinted in a leaflet issued by the university, with fourteen illustrations of the buildings and grounds and of the daily life of the institution. Norwich has recently been designated by the War Department for training re-serve officers of cavalry. It was modeled after the U.S. Military Academy by a graduate of our national institution who became the superintendent in 1815. Among the prominent generals, graduates of the university, in the Civil War, were Grenville M. Dodge, Thomas E. G. Ram-som, Robert N. Milroy, Joseph A. Mower, Edward A. Hatch, Truman Seymour, Frederick W. Lander, Seth Williams, George F. Buel, Henry S. Burton and Peter V. Habner. Besides these there were fourteen brevet brigadier generals, thirty-five colonels, thirty-four lieu-tenant colonels, thirty-four majors, 135 captains and enough commissioned officers of lower rank to make up a total of 467. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Col-vocresses, of the Navy, were also graduated at Norwich.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

The first report of the British Royal Commission ap-pointed to investigate the history of the Dardanelles cam-paign was issued in London on March 8. It gives official credit to the report that Winston Spencer Churchill, then first Lord of the Admiralty, originated the idea of the campaign and states that in the beginning the mili-tary authorities were in favor of a joint land and sea, rather than a purely naval attack. Kitchener declared there were no troops available, but "in view of repre-sentation from Russia" it was decided to go on with the plan. Blame is distributed over a considerable number of those responsible for the expedition, both political and technical. The commission finds that the technical offi-cers did not insist upon their views before the war coun-cil, which assumed that their silence indorsed the pro-gram. The commission declares that if Lord Fisher, then first sea Lord, or Earl Kitchener had opposed it strongly on technical grounds the expedition would have been abandoned. Lord Fisher seems to have acquiesced silently until the measure was decided on, and then to have re-signed when it was too late to have his protest effective.

The report is uncommonly frank in its revelations as to Lord Kitchener's dominance over the War Office and the first British War Cabinet. "When he gave a de-cision," Winston Churchill, then first Lord of the Ad-miralty and member of the War Council, testified, "it was invariably accepted as final. He was never over-ruled by the War Council or Cabinet in any matter, small or great." The report states that Kitchener's de-lay in sending troops to Gallipoli "greatly compromised the probability of success of the original attack by land forces, and materially increased the difficulties en-countered later." It also states, "We are of the opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that more work was undertaken by him than it was possible

for one man to do, and confusion and want of efficiency resulted."

RETURN HOME OF MILITIA ON BORDER.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., reported to the War Department on March 8 that he had completed a schedule providing for the sending of all the National Guard organizations still on the border to their home sta-tions for muster out. He expected that the movement would be completed possibly by March 25, and certainly by April 1; though, the message added, this computation was largely dependent upon the rapidity with which the Eastern and Central Department officials could receive and muster out the units.

The War Department was requested to issue the necessary orders for the use of such armories and camps in the Eastern and Western Departments as might be found necessary to facilitate the operations. General Pershing stated that all arrangements had been made with the railroads, and regretted that it had been found imprac-ticible to send all the Militia in tourist sleepers. Cer-tain units, he said, which would not have to travel more than sixty hours, would have to use "chair cars and day coaches" in addition to the more luxurious accommo-dations.

The United States Senate has issued as Document No. 695 a valuable pamphlet entitled "The Militia," by Major James Brown Scott, Judge Advocate, Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A. Its subtitle, which gives an ex-cellent idea of its contents, is: "Extracts from the Journals and Articles of the Federal Convention, the State Constitutional Conventions, the Congress, the Federalist, Together with Other Papers Relating to the Militia of the United States." In a letter of transmittal, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, says: "This memorandum is a work of high scholarship, prepared with great care, and it covers a subject now most earnestly under consider-ation, both in Congress, and by the people at large. In transmitting it to you I can not refrain from venturing to express the appreciation which I am sure you and others will share of the service done by Dr. Scott, and I also express the hope that the Congress will deem this memorandum of sufficient importance to authorize its immediate publication so as to render its great stores of information available for those who are everywhere studying the questions covered by it." Congress has rendered public service by acting so promptly as it has upon the Secretary's suggestion as to printing.

A correspondent just returned from Mexico writes: "There's a little matter I would like to bring up and that is that stress should be laid on the value of the 'reserve ration.' It has been noticed by me that on the march the men did not appreciate the value of the bacon they carried. They invariably cursed their luck because the pack had four packages of hard tack in it. Now, if you can devise a scheme to make young men appreciate the value of the reserve ration you will do good service. I would suggest that commanding officers be instructed to surprise the men by occasionally demanding the com-mand to exist on reserve ration."

Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, president of the National Academy of Sciences, was re-quested some time ago by the War Department to have the academy investigate the possibilities of poisonous matter being put in canned foods supplied to the Army and Navy. Dr. Welch appointed a committee which has gathered data from chemists, food experts and canners. The academy is convinced that possibilities of ptomaine poisoning in canned food have been minimized, but it has been pointed out that an enemy working through com-missary sources could cause an immense amount of sickness.

A colonel on the retired list of the Army writes: "When the big war began I noticed and applauded your recom-mendation for the immediate enlistment of 1,000,000 volunteers. A few months—a year—ago I noticed your reference to the recommendation, with statement that it is not yet too late. Again I applauded, with strong approval. The reasons you gave were all sound, and now we have before our noses the proof, if needed, that you were wise and patriotic in your sizing up of the situation. What will the next thirty days bring us?"

The following is a supplementary list of educational institutions for the week ending March 6, in which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been established: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., and State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

An officer of the Army on the retired list, in renewing his subscription, writes: "I wish to extend to the JOURNAL my sincere appreciation and heartiest best wishes. Throughout my brief service I have found the JOURNAL of inestimable value; in fact, for the beginning soldier or officer, I deem it an indispensable part of his 'literary' equipment. And now that I am a retired officer, what better medium of information than the JOURNAL?"

A comparative statement of sales and operating ex-penses of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company gives the total sales for the month of January, 1916, as \$16,180.84; operating expenses, \$8,989.27; per cent. ex-pense to sales, 55.5 per cent. The total sales of Jan-uary, 1917, were \$26,676.48; operating expenses, \$8,144.20; per cent. expense to sales, 30.5 per cent.

"I want to report something remarkable," writes a correspondent at Niagara Falls, N.Y. "The American flag flies this afternoon from the Epiphany Episcopal Church here in Niagara Falls. I have been in nearly all

large cities of our country, including Washington, D.C., but never saw such a refreshing sight before.

At a mass meeting held at St. Thomas, D.W.I., March 3, 1917, it was decided to suggest to the Washington Government that the Danish West Indies, now American territory through purchase, should be named the "American Virgin Islands," instead of the "Dewey Islands," or other names suggested.

Recruiting during February resulted in 4,852 men being added to the Regular Army, the War Department announced on March 8. Officers view the results as highly satisfactory and indicating that the Army can be brought to its authorized strength before June 30.

To the list of firms in Honolulu, Hawaii, who maintain a file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which we published in our issue of Feb. 24, we take pleasure in adding the name of The Machinery Department of the von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 58, MARCH 7, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles K. Berle, M.C., Kentucky N.G., is accepted.

First Lieut. Leon A. Fox, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Army Medical School, Washington, for instruction.

Capt. William N. Haskell, Cav., upon being mustered out of Federal service as colonel, 69th Infantry, New York N.G., to resume duties as inspector-instructor, National Guard, with station in New York city.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, D.O.L., now on leave, will report to commandant, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.

Following transfers at request of officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. Idus R. McLendon, from 1st Field Artillery to 8th; 2d Lieut. Arthur N. White, from 8th Field Artillery to 1st.

Following officers detailed as student officers in Ordnance Department for two years: First Lieut. Charles G. Helmick, Field Art., D.O.L.; 1st Lieut. James A. Lester, 5th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Roger S. B. Hartz, Cav., D.O.L. They are assigned to station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock.

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 26, War D., Feb. 1, as relates to 1st Lieut. Edgar E. Hume, M.R.C., is revoked.

First Lieut. Edgar E. Hume, M.R.C., relieved duty at Army Medical School, to Fort Leavenworth, Disciplinary Barracks, for duty.

Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., will resume duties as professor of Medical Department Administration at Army Medical School, relieving William O. Owen, M.C.

Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., will resume duties as member of board of medical officers appointed in Par. 24, S.O. 154, July 3, 1915, War D., vice Col. William O. Owen, M.C., relieved.

Leave one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Penrose H. Shelley, M.R.C.

First Lieut. Charles E. Flagg, M.R.C., to deliver course of lectures on military medicine and camp sanitation at University of Oregon, Portland.

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. John T. Pierce, Jr., 6th Cav., upon relief from duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 1, 1917.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Francis R. Shunk, C.E., to be colonel from Jan. 30, 1917, vice Kuhn, appointed brigadier general.

Major George M. Hoffman, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 30, 1917, vice Shunk, promoted.

Capt. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., to be major from Jan. 30, 1917, vice Hoffman, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles F. Williams, C.E., to be captain from Jan. 30, 1917, vice Earle, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, U.S.A., retired, to grade of captain, Infantry, rank from July 1, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Chaplain.

Chaplain Nathaniel A. Jones, 4th Inf., Alabama N.G., to be chaplain, rank of first lieutenant, from Feb. 23, 1917, to fill original vacancy.

Veterinary Corps.

Veterin. Walter R. Grutman, 8th Cav., to be veterinarian, rank from June 2, 1916.

UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS, U.S. ARMY.

CHANGES NO. 8, JAN. 8, 1917.

Make changes in Pars. 58, 59, 65, 91, 92, 93, 97, 98 and 99 of the Uniform Specifications of 1915.

CHANGES 9, JAN. 15, 1917.

Par. 29, Uniform Specifications, 1915, rescinded by C.U. Sp. No. 7, War D., Dec. 30, 1916, is re-established, and will read as follows:

29. Insignia on collar of shirt when coat is not worn.—Same as prescribed by Par. 82, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), as changed by C.U. No. 18, War D., Dec. 30, 1916. (C.U. Sp. No. 9, Jan. 15, 1917.)

G.O. 20, FEB. 5, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 2d Lieut. Forrest Ward, 1st Inf., Arkansas N.G., found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was commuted by President Wilson to a reprimand.

G.O. 22, FEB. 10, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. McLeod Stinnett, 4th Inf., Texas N.G. He was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, of a violation of the 62d Article of War, and of breach of arrest in violation of the 65th Article of War. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, and President Wilson approved the sentence.

G.O. 24, FEB. 10, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Henry A. Hibber, 2d Inf., Missouri N.G. He was found guilty of violating the 61st Article of War and was sentenced to dismissal from Feb. 10, 1917. President Wilson approved the sentence.

G.O. 25, FEB. 12, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Cyrus P. Robinson, 2d Texas Inf. He was found guilty of leaving his confinement before he was set at liberty by his C.O., and of conduct unbecoming an officer and

gentleman, of a violation of the 62d Article of War, and of breach of arrest in violation of the 65th Article of War. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, and President Wilson approved the sentence.

G.O. 27, FEB. 16, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Announces that 1st Lieut. Edward L. Shelton, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, of violation of the 65th Article of War, was sentenced to dismissal, and the President confirmed the sentence on Feb. 17.

G.O. 28, FEB. 16, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Chess A. McKean, 2d Inf., Missouri N.G., found guilty of violation of the 61st Article of War and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was sentenced to dismissal, the sentence being approved by the President.

BULLETIN 7, JAN. 30, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin appears on page 884 of this issue.

BULLETIN 6, FEB. 20, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

I.—The Militia Bureau contemplates equipping of National Guard organizations with all toilet articles required in the field, and no recruit toilet kits will be issued to them hereafter when mustered into the service of the United States. (A.G.O.)

II.—The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Office of the 1st Co., Fort Rodman.

Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 30, 1917.

From: Commanding Officer, 1st Co., Fort Rodman.

To: The Adjutant General.

Subject: 1st Class Gunner.

1. Corp. George Wilson, 1st Co., Fort Rodman, qualified as first-class gunner April 18, 1916, for three years per S.O. 13, Hdqrs. C.D. of N.B. Due to his having passed examination for gun commander and gun pointer he received a new qualification as first-class gunner per S.O. 62, Hdqrs. C.D. of N.B., 1916. This second qualification would place him under the new law which makes such qualification good for one year only.

2. Information is desired as to whether he must retain status under new qualification or may revert to status established per S.O. 13, named above. As he is not rated his new status would place a penalty on his ambition.

W. W. ROSE, Capt., C.A.C., Comdg.

2d Ind.

War Department, A.C.C.A., Feb. 6, 1917. To The Adjutant General.

1. Par. 3, Sec. 1, G.O. 63, War D., 1916, requires the classification as first-class gunners of those enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps who pass successfully the examination for a rated position.

2. Changes, Army Regulations, dated July 24, 1916, reduces the time of classification as first-class gunners from three years to one year for those enlisted men who qualify or who re-qualify after July 24, 1916.

3. Those enlisted men who were classified as first-class gunners prior to July 24, 1916, were entitled to that classification for a period of three years from date of classification.

4. Since the examination for a rated position requires greater knowledge than the examination for first-class gunners, and since only first-class gunners can take the examination for rated positions, it is recommended that G.O. 63, War D., 1916, be not interpreted to reduce the time of classification for those men who are entitled to a classification for longer than one year by virtue of having been classified as first-class gunners prior to July 24, 1916.

5. If the foregoing is approved, it is recommended that the commanding generals, Eastern, Western, Hawaiian and Philippine Departments, be so informed. IRA A. HAYNES.

Colonel, Coast Art. Corps, Acting Chief of Coast Art.

Approved as recommended in 2d Ind.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 7, FEB. 21, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Feb. 3, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

Subject: Medical care of Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps.

In view of the military status of Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps, the Secretary of War has held that these clerks are entitled to medical care and supplies at public expense, and the opinion of the Judge Advocate General in this regard is quoted herewith for your information and guidance:

"From the foregoing (Quotation of so much of the Army Appropriation Bill, approved Aug. 29, 1916, as relates to Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps), I think it is clear that field clerks, Q.M. Corps, and Army field clerks who have had the necessary service to entitle them to the allowances, except retirement, heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are entitled to medical care and supplies free. The question as to whether Army field clerks who have not had the necessary service are also entitled to medical attendance and supplies depends, it is thought, upon the status of these employees. It was held by the Secretary of War that the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, *supra*, in making these employees subject to the rules and articles of war transferred them from a civil to a military status, and that they are, therefore, no longer subject to civil service rules and regulations with respect to appointment, discipline, discharge, etc. The Medical Department is charged with the duty of caring for the health and sanitation of the Army, and as the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, *supra*, gave these clerks a military status, I think it follows that they are entitled to medical attendance and supplies as a part of the Army. These are not regarded as 'allowances' within the strict meaning of that term, but as a provision made by law for the health and sanitation of the Army. It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that as these clerks are given a military status as part of the Army, they are legally entitled to medical attention and supplies as provided by law."

"E. H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General.

Approved Jan. 29, 1917:

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Assistant Secretary of War."

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. P. McCAIN.

By command of Major General Bell:

F. W. COE, Lieut. Col. G.S., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 8, FEB. 22, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

This bulletin, which is one of sixteen pages, gives information for the benefit of civilian scientists, technical men and engineers of all classes as to the general scope of the organization and administration of the more technical branches of the Army, including the C.A.C., Signal Corps, Q.M.C., Ord. Dept. and Engineer Corps.

CIR. 13, FEB. 13, 1917, MILITIA BUREAU, WAR D.

Detached platoons are authorized for lettered infantry companies under the conditions set forth below:

(a) When, in the judgment of the Adjutant General of a state, the minimum strength of a lettered infantry company cannot be maintained in town, due to local conditions, such company may be divided into platoons one or more of which may be stationed separately, provided there are proper armory facilities for each detached platoon. The action of an Adjutant General in forming a detached platoon will be promptly reported to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, giving the location of the platoon and showing that the provisions of this circular have been carried out.

(b) The minimum strength of a detached platoon shall be as follows:

First or second lieutenant, 1; sergeant, 1; corporals, 4; privates, first class, 9; privates, 19; total enlisted men, 33.

(c) A detached platoon in excess of the minimum strength should have its proportion of authorized corporals.

(d) One cook and one bugler may be stationed with a detached platoon.

(e) It is to be noted that the minimum for profitable instruction is a platoon of four squads.

When there are one or more detached platoons, the part of the company at the company station shall not be allowed to fall below the following minimum strength:

Captain, 1; first sergeant, 1; mess sergeant, 1; supply sergeant, 1; sergeant, 3; corporals, 4; cook (when one is with a detached platoon), 1; mechanic, 1; bugler (when one is with a detached platoon), 1; privates, first class, 10; privates, 18; total enlisted men, 41.

In no case can there be more than 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 6 sergeants, 11 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 buglers and 1 mechanic, in any one lettered infantry company.

When the division into platoons causes an increase of the enlisted strength above 100 in a company, application for authority for such increase should be made to the Militia Bureau in each case. (See Par. 3, Cir. No. 31, Militia Bureau, 1916.)

Machine-gun, headquarters and supply companies are not authorized to maintain separate platoons. They are governed by the provisions of circular letter, Militia Bureau, Jan. 13, 1917.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The acceptance by the President of the resignation of Major Dennis P. Quinlan, judge advocate, of his commission as captain of Cavalry, only, on Feb. 28, 1917, is announced. (March 1, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Feb. 24, to Major Dennis P. Quinlan, judge advocate, on duty at these headquarters. (Feb. 21, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.C.

Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M.C., assigned to duty as constructing Q.M., relieving Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, Q.M.C., of that duty. Lieutenant Colonel Schofield will take station in Honolulu. (Feb. 13, H.D.)

Major Henry H. Sheen, Q.M.C., having arrived on the transport Logan this date, will proceed to Schofield Barracks for duty. (Feb. 13, H.D.)

Capt. David L. Stone and Charles L. Willard, Q.M.C., from duty as assistants to the department Q.M., and assigned to duty as assistants to Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M.C., constructing quartermaster. (Feb. 13, H.D.)

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Brownsville Texas, for duty as district bakery officer. (Feb. 15, S.D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Frank E. Parker, Q.M.C. (March 3, War D.)

Vet. John L. Van Cleave, Q.M.C., will report by letter to Major Patrick H. McAnrew, M.C., president of the board at Fort Bliss, Texas, for re-examination with a view to his appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army. (March 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, Q.M.C., Deming, N.M., to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Thomas U. Raymond, M.C., (promoted subject to examination), will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion to the grade of colonel. (March 2, War D.)

Major Philip W. Huntington, M.C., to New York city for the purpose of investigating the best type of X-ray equipment for base and field hospitals, to be exhibited at the Engineering Societies Building, New York city, on March 3, 1917. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Major Jesse R. Harris, M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is announced. (March 2, War D.)

Major William N. Bispham, M.C., to deliver a course of lectures on military medicine and camp sanitation at the Northwestern University Medical School and the Chicago College of Medicine, Chicago, Ill., in addition to the places named in said order. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. Edward M. Welles, Jr., M.C., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for station and duty, and will join station to which assigned. (March 3, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Leon A. Fox, M.C., Alabama N.G., is accepted, Feb. 28, 1917. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., from further muster out duty to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (March 1, E.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 46, S.O. 39, Feb. 16, 1917, War D., as relates to Capt. Norman L. McDiarmid, M.C., is suspended until further orders. (March 6, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Frederick J. Smith, M.R.C., Columbus, N.M., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty at Base Hospital No. 5, and to accompany Company A, California Engineers, to its home station. (Feb. 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Bernhardt K. Stumberg, M.R.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, when services can be spared, and to his home. (March 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Bernhardt K. Stumberg, M.R.C., is honor

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class Martin D. Mims, Med. Dept., Presidio of San Francisco, will report for temporary duty at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., in connection with the intelligence office of the department. (Feb. 23, Western D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., assigned to 1st Regiment of Engineers. (March 3, War D.) Leave one month, about March 6, 1917, to Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, C.E. (March 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

A board of Ordnance Department officers to consist of Major Morgan L. Brett, Capt. Richard H. Somers and Capt. Harry K. Rutherford is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., March 5, 1917, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department, and of making recommendations as to those who qualify for detail as a result of the examination. (March 3, War D.)

Leave seven days to Major Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D. (March 1, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. George R. Norton, O.D. (March 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergts. Raymond W. Fredericks and James Tittle from further duty at ordnance depot, Columbus, N.M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. David R. Wheeler, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (March 1, War D.)

Major Walter L. Clarke, S.C., will report in person to Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 37th Inf., president of board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 13, S.D.)

Capt. Charles R. Mayo, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, April 3. Captain Mayo is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, April 4, and will join that regiment. (March 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Coates, S.C., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, is assigned to Company D, 2d Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas, (Feb. 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Neil G. Finch (Field Art.), S.C., will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, C.A.C., D.O.L., president of the board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. Walter S. Grant, S.C., having reported, is announced as assistant to the departmental signal officer and will take station in New York city. (Feb. 27, E.D.)

Major Benjamin D. Foulois, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, from duty in Southern Department and will report to commanding general of that department for duty to accompany troops to a point nearest Washington, and then repair to Washington for duty in office of Chief Signal Officer. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, from duty at Columbus, N.M., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as department aviation officer, relieving Capt. Benjamin Foulois, S.C. (March 6, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Sergt. William E. Lewis, S.E.R.C., to active duty in Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 6. (March 6, War D.)

Sergt. Leon Richardson, S.E.R.C., to active duty in Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 6, 1917. (March 6, War D.)

The following sergeants of S.E.R.C. to active duty in Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., March 6, 1917: William J. Foy, Frank D. Croxford, Augustus F. Horn and William B. Rodgers, Jr. (March 6, War D.)

Sergt. Lloyd L. Harvey, S.E.R.C., to active duty in the Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 6. (March 6, War D.)

Sergts. William G. Schaufler and Harold M. Gallop, S.E.R.C., from active duty in the Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 10, to their homes. (March 6, War D.)

Sergt. Christopher C. Cole, of the S.E.R.C., to active duty in Aviation Section at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., March 10. (March 6, War D.)

The following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., March 6: Henry A. Theed and George E. Olmsted. (March 3, War D.)

The following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect March 6, 1917: Cecil G. Sellers, John A. Hambleton and Harry M. McQuistion. (March 3, War D.)

The following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, with station at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 6, 1917: David H. Young, Thomas E. P. Rice, Alexander H. Williams, Jr., and William A. Munn. (March 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

COL. E. S. WRIGHT, ATTACHED.

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Major Harry H. Pattison, 1st Cav. (March 1, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. D. L. TATE, ATTACHED.

Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 5th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George P. White, Cav., president of board at Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 13, S.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

Capt. William B. Cowin, 7th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (March 1, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

COL. J. C. WATERMAN, ATTACHED.

The name of Capt. Henry J. McKenney, 12th Cav., is placed on D.O.L., March 3, and the name of Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, Cav., is removed therefrom, March 2, 1917. (March 2, War D.)

17TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. HOLBROOK.

Sergt. Frederick J. Schmidt, Troop B, 17th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Cavalry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the North Carolina N.G., as sergeant-instructor. (March 1, War D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

COL. H. T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

The name of Major Nathan K. Averill, 18th Cav., is placed on D.O.L. (March 6, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 38, Feb. 15, 1917, War D., as relates to Capt. Emmet R. Harris, Cav., is amended so as to direct Captain Harris after his relief from the Peoria, Ill., recruiting district, to remain on duty at that place until such time as it shall be necessary to join regiment. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Ronald D. Johnson, Cav., Corvallis, Ore., will report to the president of examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, Western D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. James D. Mars, Cav., D.O.L., for duty from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

Capt. Verner La S. Rockwell, Cav., D.O.L., from duty as

inspector-instructor with Militia and will report to commanding general, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Citizens' Training Camps. (March 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian, Cav., D.O.L., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Cav., D.O.L., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will join 7th Cavalry for duty with that regiment. (March 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. LE R. IRWIN.

COL. L. G. BERRY, D.O.L.

The names of 1st Lieuts. Howard Eager, 4th Field Art., and Joseph O. Daly, 3d Field Art., are placed on D.O.L. March 7, 1917, and the names of 1st Lieuts. Harold E. Marr and Allan C. McBride, Field Art., are removed therefrom March 6, 1917. (March 6, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 4th Field Art. (March 6, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. S. McNAIR.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 41, Feb. 19, 1917, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, 6th Field Art., to join regiment is amended so as to direct him to remain on his present duty. (March 3, War D.)

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave fifteen days, about March 5, 1917, to Capt. Jacob A. Mack, 7th Field Art. (March 2, War D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. P. C. MARCH.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Jason McAvitt, Austin, 8th Field Art. (March 1, War D.) Sick leave for three months granted to Capt. Leo P. Quinn, 8th Field Art. (March 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, Field Art., Signal Corps Aviation School, will report to president of examining board at Camp Walter H. Taft, San Diego, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 23, Western D.)

The names of 1st Lieuts. H. E. Marr and A. C. McBride, Field Art., are removed from D.O.L. March 6. (March 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Field Art., D.O.L., upon the departure from the borders of the Michigan Field Artillery for its home station, will return to Indianapolis, Ind., and resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard in the 5th Field Artillery District. (March 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will be examined for promotion as soon as practicable after April 15, 1917: Lieutenants colonels—Daniel W. Ketcham, Thomas B. Lamoreaux, D.O.L.; Andrew Hero, Jr., and Frank E. Harris, Majors—Frederick E. Johnston, D.O.L.; Earle D'A. Pearce, Arthur S. Conklin, James F. Brady, D.O.L.; Roderick L. Carmichael and Andrew Moses, General Staff Corps.

Each officer who may be on detached duty in the United States on April 15, 1917, will report by letter to the commanding general of the department within the limits of which he is then serving relative to his examination for promotion. Officers on duty in Japan will be examined by the commanding general, Philippine Department. Officers on detached duty abroad, other than those stationed in Japan, will be examined by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department. Officers on duty in Washington will be examined by a board convened in War Department orders. (March 3, War D.)

Major Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C., from duty in Southern Department to report to commanding general of that department to accompany troops to a point nearest to Fort Warren, Mass., and then proceed to Fort Warren for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Capt. Thomas D. Sloan, C.A.C., report to board appointed in Par. 3, S.O. 21, H.D., 1917, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (Feb. 15, H.D.)

Capt. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., upon his arrival in the United States, to headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for duty. (March 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Steere, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Stevens, Ore., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Capt. Karl F. Baldwin, C.A.C., D.O.L., upon his arrival in U.S. will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for duty. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick R. Garcin, C.A.C., from further duty as assistant to the departmental ordnance officer and in charge of the ordnance storehouse, Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, Fort Kamehameha. (Feb. 14, H.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas A. Steere, C.A.C., will report to board at Fort Stevens, Ore., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, War D.)

Capt. Frank A. Avondale, C.A.C., 2d Company, Jackson Barracks, La., is placed upon the retired list at that post and will repair to his home. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. Clyde R. McCubbin, Regular Army Reservist (C.A.C.), Portland, Me., is detailed to active duty at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1917. (March 1, War D.)

First Sergt. Timothy J. Driscoll, C.A.C., 2d Company, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is placed upon the retired list at that fort and to his home. (March 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. I. HIRST.

Leave ten days, upon completion of his present duties, to 2d Lieut. Basil D. Spalding, 3d Inf. (March 3, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

COL. E. V. SMITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 6th Inf., to San Francisco for duty in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Citizens' Training Camps. (March 2, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

First Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 8th Inf., will report to Major Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C., president of board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. B. DEVORE.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. No. 37, War D., Feb. 14, 1917, as relates to Capt. Thomas J. Dooley, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G., is revoked. (March 6, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., will report to board at Fort Liscum, Alaska, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty in China, after his promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel, is granted Major Harry A. Smith, 15th Inf. (March 1, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

The retirement of Chaplain James W. Hillman, 16th Inf., from active service on March 4, 1917, is announced. (March 6, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

COL. S. E. SMILEY, ATTACHED.

Capt. Charles A. Hunt, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H. (March 3, War D.)

Capt. Arthur W. Lane, 18th Inf., is detailed to duty with the National Guard in Arkansas as inspector-instructor. (March 1, War D.)

The C.O., Deming, N.M., will transfer Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 18th Inf., now sick in camp hospital, Deming, N.M., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. James D. Mars, Cav., D.O.L., for duty from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his proper station. (Feb. 18, S.D.)

Capt. Verner La S. Rockwell, Cav., D.O.L., from duty as

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. G. Stephens, assigned to 19th Infantry, in assigned to Company C, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 2, 19th Inf.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Sergt. Charles A. Nixon, Co. I, 20th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Ohio as sergeant-instructor. (Feb. 28, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

COL. D. J. BAKER, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. George M. Parker, Jr., 21st Inf., will report to president of board at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 15, Western D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

COL. J. M. ARRASMITH, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Fritz P. Lindh, 23d Inf., is detailed for duty as a student officer in Ordnance Department for two years. Lieutenant Lindh is assigned to station at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J. (March 1, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Major Hugh D. Wise, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Major Wise will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. P. BUFFINGTON.

The name of Capt. Francis B. Eastman, 30th Inf., is placed on the D.O.L., March 4, and the name of Capt. Robert O. Ragsdale, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 3. (March 2, War D.)

First Sergt. Jesse Brown, Co. H, 30th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, March 3, and detailed to duty at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (March 6, War D.)

31ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. GORDON.

The leave granted Capt. Burt W. Phillips, 31st Inf., is extended until the date of sailing of the April transport from San Francisco. (March 2, War D.)

34TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Col. Daniel L. Howell, 34th Inf. (March 1, War D.)

37TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

First Sergt. Thomas F. Wirth, Co. E, 37th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., March 10, 1917. (March 6, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of Col. Edwin A. Root, Inf., is placed on D.O.L. (March 2, War D.)

Major William D. Davis, Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Citizens' Training Camps, with station in San Francisco. (Feb. 16, Western D.)

Capt. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 23d Infantry, and upon being mustered out as lieutenant colonel, 2d Infantry, Georgia N.G., will join regiment to which assigned. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Lee D. Davis, Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will report to examining board at Fort Seward, Alaska, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 16, Western D.)

INFANTRY,

candidates for appointment in Adjutant General Officers' Reserve Corps. (Feb. 28, E.D.) A board to consist of Col. Tracy C. Johnson and Major Edwin T. Cole, retired; Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C. D.O., and Capt. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., to meet at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., to formulate and recommend courses of instruction for coast artillery, engineer, signal, and ordnance units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. (March 6, War D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Arthur T. Dalton, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe. (March 3, War D.) Major Charles D. Clay, retired, to active duty at Jeffersonville, Ind. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, retired, from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Capt. Robert E. Frith, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Chicago, Ill., until further orders. (March 1, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The following officers assigned to 19th Infantry are assigned to companies and stations as follows: Second Lieuts. Percy W. Clarkson to Co. E, at Fort Sill, Okla.; Leaven C. Allen to Co. H, at Fort Sill, Okla.; Robert C. Macon to Co. D, George L. Kraft to Co. I, Dan D. Howe to Co. K, and Alfred E. Hauel to Co. A, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 2, 19th Inf.)

Sergt. Otis W. Haynie, 27th Recruit Co., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned. He will be assigned to duty at an educational institution by the commanding general, Central Department, Chicago, Ill. (March 2, War D.)

Army Field Clerk Daniel W. Hickey from Governors Island to return to station, headquarters, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Fort Totten, N.Y. (March 1, E.D.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to the president of board at El Paso, Texas, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Bernard A. Miller, Frederick S. Skinner, Frederick W. Herman and John H. Carruth, C.E. (Feb. 15, S.D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. at Columbus, N.M., Feb. 19. Detail: Col. Frank L. Winn, 24th Inf., Lieut. Col. George E. Stockle, 12th Cav., Lieut. Col. Mark L. Hersey, 24th Inf., Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., Major William Newman, 24th Inf., Major William D. Chitty, 12th Cav., Capts. George J. Holden, 24th Inf., Ben H. Dorey, 12th Cav., Charles F. Andrews, 24th Inf., John T. Sayles, 12th Cav., Harry S. Grier, 24th Inf., Richard J. Herman, 24th Inf., Joseph V. Kuznik, 12th Cav., and Ralph McCoy, 24th Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 14, S.D.)

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Sergt. and Asst. Leader John J. Turpin, Military Academy band, is placed upon the retired list at West Point, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (March 6, War D.)

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. Major William DeF. Rahming, retired, now at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, is detailed to duty at that institution March 10. (March 6, War D.)

EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet March 20, 1917, at the respective stations for the examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy:

At Fort Williams, Me.—Col. George W. Gatchell, Major Frederick W. Stoppard and Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Henry F. Lincoln and William C. Whitmore, M.R.C.

At Fort Banks, Mass.—Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Capt. Edward A. Brown and 1st Lieuts. Eugene Villaret, C.A.C., and Ben H. Metcalf, M.R.C.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Capt. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., 1st Lieuts. Frederick S. Snyder and Ralph I. Sasse, 2d Cav., 1st Lieuts. Isaac W. Brewer and Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C.

At Fort Slocum, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., D.O.L., Major Junius C. Gregory, M.C., Capt. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., Capt. Samuel G. Talbott, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. Robert L. Spragins, Inf., D.O.L.

At Washington Barracks, D.C.—Major Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., Capts. John N. Hodges and James G. B. Lampert, C.E., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Major Dwight W. Ryther and Capts. James D. Taylor, Inf., D.O.L., Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., John J. Fulmer, Inf., D.O.L., and 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Langworthy, M.R.C.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Majors Henry F. Pipes and Charles E. Freeman, M.C., Capts. William W. McCammon and George W. Harris, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. Charles M. Everett, Inf., D.O.L.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, retired, 1st Lieuts. Hans R. W. Herwig, Inf., D.O.L., and J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Capts. Frank B. Hawkins, Inf., D.O.L., John A. Burkett, M.C., Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., and Walter S. Fulton, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. John F. Landis, Inf., D.O.L.

At Fort Bliss, Texas—Major Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C., Capts. Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf., James G. Hannan, 7th Inf., James F. Johnston, M.C., 1st Lieut. John R. Mendenhall, 7th Inf.

At Fort Dade, Fla.—Capts. Richard Furnival and Guy B. Lawson, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Clarence B. Linder, C.A.C., Reuben L. Robertson and Earl H. McRae, M.R.C.

At Jackson Barracks, La.—Major Francis N. Cooke, Capt. Lynn S. Edwards and 1st Lieut. William C. Harrison, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Hermann B. Gessner and Louis A. Meraux, M.R.C.

At Fort Shafter, H.T.—Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., Capt. William E. Hunt, 2d Inf., Edwin S. Hartshorn, 2d Inf., and Leopold Mitchell, M.C., 1st Lieut. Carl A. Hardigg, 2d Inf.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Major Charles F. Morse, M.C., Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C., Capt. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. William C. Foote, C.A.C., D.O.L.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Major Eward T. Winston, retired, Capt. Gulielmus V. Heidt, D.O.L., 1st Lieuts. John F. Denton and James L. Campbell, M.R.C.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Capts. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., retired, Charles H. Danforth, Inf., D.O.L., and Staley A. Campbell, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieuts. J. Samuel White and Alexander R. Colvin, M.R.C.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major William F. Grote, Q.M.C., Capt. Cromwell Stacy, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieuts. Gilbert R. Cook, Inf., D.O.L., Samuel C. Stanton and Theodore S. Proxmire, M.R.C.

At Fort Sill, Okla.—Capts. Frank Keller, Cav., D.O.L., John P. Clapham, Inf., D.O.L., and Converse R. Lewis, Inf., D.O.L., 1st Lieuts. Herbert C. Woolley and Edward S. Gooch, M.R.C.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Majors Howard D. Laubach, 19th Inf., S. J. Bayard Schindel, 19th Inf., James D. Fife, M.C., and Henry D. Thomason, M.C., Capt. James H. Bradford, Jr., 19th Inf.

At Fort Rosencrans, Cal.—Major William R. Davis, M.C., Capt. Harrison S. Kerrik and Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. George D. Holland, C.A.C., D.O.L., 1st Lieut. William R. Ream, M.R.C.

At Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco—Major John W. Hanner, M.C., Capt. Louis S. Chappel, M.C., Capt. William A. Covington, Charles A. Clark, C.A.C., and Leo C. Mudd, M.C.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Capts. Arthur R. Ehrnbach and Francis K. Newcomer, C.E., 1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Bouffis, C.E., Herbert C. Lieser, M.R.C., and Charles E. B. Flagg, M.R.C.

At Fort William H. Seward, Alaska—Capts. Eldred D. Warfield and Edward R. Stone, 14th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Lee D. Davis, Inf., D.O.L., and Harold M. Craig, M.R.C.

At Corozal, Canal Zone—Capts. Sidney L. Chappell, M.C., Edward M. Offley, 12th Cav., 1st Lieuts. Charles R. Castlen, M.C., John T. McLane and John D. Kelly, 12th Cav. (March 6, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Leave one month to Major William B. Wallace, 2d Separate Squadron of Cavalry, Utah National Guard (captain, Infantry,

D.C.) for the muster out of Federal service of that organization (Feb. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. John W. McDonald, recently appointed from Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Kentucky N.G., with rank from Feb. 1, 1917, is assigned to the 12th Cavalry. He will report in person not later than April 1 at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (March 2, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Christopher A. Dunnigan, 3d Field Art., Pennsylvania N.G., is accepted. (March 3, War D.)

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated President of the United States for the second time on March 5. After being sworn in by Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, on the stand erected before the east front of the Capitol he delivered his inaugural address and then returned to the White House, where he reviewed the parade. In his address the President declared that the country was perhaps in the most critical stage in its history. The United States, he said, has been deeply wronged on the seas, but does not wish to inflict wrong on others. An effort to free ourselves from organized wrong, however, has led the country to armed neutrality and we stand firmly on this just now. It is perfectly apparent, nevertheless, that at any moment we may be drawn into the vortex of the great war itself and the President urged the country to stand together. Touching on the international crisis, he declared there could now be no turning back from the tragical events of the last thirty months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. America must stand for peace, for stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right; the seas must be free to all, and the family of nations should not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed. Sounding a solemn warning to the nation against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony and embarrass the spirit of the American people, the President called for an America "united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty of opportunity and of service."

THE PARADE.

The Inaugural parade took three and a half hours to pass the reviewing stand, and the column was made up of four divisions, which embraced the Army and Navy, the National Guard and cadet schools, the veterans of the wars of the nation and the civic organizations. The weather was clear and cold. The stands on Pennsylvania Avenue were crowded to their utmost capacity, as were also other points of observation.

The arrangements for the parade of which Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., was grand marshal, were perfect. In the glass-enclosed portion of the Presidential reviewing stand were Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and a small group, including the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

President Wilson and his escort, a squadron of the 2d Cavalry, U.S.A., left the White House at eleven o'clock for the stand, the President and Mrs. Wilson riding in an open carriage, preceded by mounted police and Cavalry and flanked by secret service men. The U.S. Cavalry escort was commanded by Lieut. Col. C. W. Fenton, with Capt. R. T. Miller as his adjutant, and Capt. Charles G. Harvey and Lieut. R. Strong in command of Troop B; Capt. Archie Miller and Lieut. Paul R. Frank in command of Troop C, and Capt. William G. Meade and Lieut. Alexander Johnson in command of Troop D. The Vice President followed in another carriage, with his escort of the Black Horse Troop, Capt. R. Rossow, from Culver Military Academy. As the procession left the Court of Honor, opposite the White House, the Cavalry formed a hollow square with the President's carriage in the center. The line moved between two regiments of New York National Guard as a special guard, the 12th and 69th. The President was very much impressed with the appearance of the parading troops, which passed as follows:

GRAND MARSHAL AND STAFF.

Major Gens. H. L. Scott, T. H. Bliss and C. A. Devol. Aids—Cols. W. M. Wright and R. E. L. Michie; Capt. H. N. Coates, H. J. McKeyne and P. H. Sheridan. Staff—Cols. C. C. Walcutt, A. W. Brewster and G. B. Duncan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Cols. Peter C. Harris and W. S. Graves; Major T. J. Holcomb and Capt. R. B. Creecy, U.S.M.C.; Majors Oscar J. Charles and R. H. Van Deman, U.S.A.; Surgs. Charles E. Rigg and G. F. Cottle and Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, U.S.N.; Major J. G. Harbord, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.N.; Majors F. R. Brown and J. Erwin, U.S.A.; Paymr. O. D. Conger, U.S.N.; Majors D. E. Nolan, E. L. King, F. Conner, E. D. Scott, W. Mitchell, P. W. Huntington, J. J. Kingman and K. Rucker, U.S.A.; Capt. F. W. Coleman, R. C. Marshall and J. B. Rose, U.S.A.; Paymr. S. Hempstone and Lieut. J. H. Hoover, U.S.N.; Capt. R. D. Black, U.S.A.; Major Richard Stockton, Jr., N.G.N.; Gen. James E. Stuart.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Major Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A., marshal. Staff—Col. S. H. Elliott, Lieut. Col. W. M. Cruikshank, Major James A. Woodruff and Capt. A. Lippincott, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. David M. Le Breton, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Lemly, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Cols. J. M. Devine and C. H. Gerhard, U.S.M.A.; Mdsns. W. H. Jackson and W. Elmore, 1st Class, U.S.N.A.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A.; U.S. Corps of Cadets, Col. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A.; U.S. Midshipmen's Regiment, Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon.

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Col. S. M. Foote, U.S.A.; Company of Engineers, Capt. J. N. Hodges, Provisional Regiment of U.S. Coast Artillery—Col. S. M. Foote, Lieut. Col. W. R. Smith; Capt. C. L. Fenton, Adj.; Capt. J. K. Crain, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Koenig, Coms.; Major F. S. Macy, M.C.; Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Patterson, M.R.C., Asst. Surg.

1st Battalion—Major M. C. Buckley; Lieut. C. S. Doney, Adj. 2d Co., Fort Du Pont—Capt. O. Hope; Lieuts. P. S. Gage, D. M. Barr, 4th Co., Fort Du Pont—Capt. H. J. Watson; Lieuts. R. M. Melberg, H. B. Holmes, Jr., 1st Co., Fort Hunt—Capt. R. B. McBride; Lieuts. R. E. Phillips, E. Nash, Jr., 3d Co., Fort Howard—Capt. M. H. Thompson; Lieuts. C. L. Kilburn, J. L. Hatcher.

2d Battalion—Major E. D. A. Pearce; Lieut. W. M. Chapin, Adj. 2d Co., Fort Hamilton—Capt. A. Gilmor; Lieuts. D. N. Swan, F. H. Miles, 3d Co., Fort Wadsworth—Capt. H. G. Coulter; Lieuts. N. B. Willett, A. W. Draves, 5th Co., Fort Totten—Capt. R. N. Campbell; Lieuts. R. G. Payne, A. H. Warren, 8th Co., Fort Monroe—Capt. G. Robinson; Lieuts. M. Wildrick, F. J. Atwood.

3d Battalion—Major J. W. Gulick; Lieut. E. B. McBride, Jr., Adj. 1st Co., Fort Monroe—Capt. L. D. Booth; Lieuts. C. J. Herzer, J. D. MacMullen, 4th Co., Fort Monroe—Capt. J. T. Rowe; Lieuts. C. W. Bundy, C. D. Y. Ostrom, 6th Co., Fort Monroe—Capt. F. T. Hines; Lieuts. R. S. Barr, L. R. Lohr, 7th Co., Fort Monroe—Capt. P. Mathews; Lieuts. E. E. MacMordian, J. W. Barker, Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Capt. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N.; Marine Detachment, Col. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C.; Regiment of Seamen, Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., commanding.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann, U.S.A., Staff—Col. J. M. Carter, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. G. Gerhard, Majors Joseph C. Castner and

H. B. Clark, Capts. D. T. Merrill, W. N. Hughes, H. P. Hobbs and T. M. Spaulding, U.S.A.

The National Guard troops, which were all in the Second Grand Division, passed under command of the following: District of Columbia, Brig. Gen. W. E. Harvey; Delaware, Col. John G. Townsend; Pennsylvania, Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh; New Jersey, Gov. Walter E. Edge; Massachusetts, Gov. Samuel W. McCall; Maryland, Gov. E. C. Harrington; Virginia, Gov. H. C. Stuart; New York, Gov. Charles E. Whitman; North Carolina, 2d Co. of Coast Artillery, Capt. J. B. Lynch.

After the National Guard came independent and cadet organizations and civic organizations, parading in the Third and Fourth Grand Divisions.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in their report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, state that their headquarters were removed from New York city to Kansas City, Mo., on July 1, 1915, and in accordance with an act of Congress in May, 1916, they were removed to the Central Branch, National Military Home, of Ohio. There were cared for in the National Home and thirty-one other homes a total of 49,037 men, a decrease of 632. The average present was 27,629, a decrease of 514. A chart is given showing that the maximum number in the homes was 21,105 in 1905, which has been since reduced so that the number now in the home is the same as it was in 1896. The amount expended during the year was \$3,952,505.28, the annual cost of maintaining each man being \$231.96. There were 25,777 pensioners receiving an average of \$261.30 a year. The president of the board, George H. Wood, says:

"Since 1909 soldiers and sailors of the United States have been in battle at Vera Cruz, in northern Mexico, and our soldiers have for the last six years been engaged in the most arduous service on the borders of Mexico, and during the last summer in the neighborhood of 57,000 Federalized National Guard men have also been engaged in active service. Through the wording of the present act anyone disabled in these services is not eligible for admission to the National Home. Cases have arisen of men applying at the various branches with disability discharges from the Army—disabilities incurred in the arduous service referred to above—and I have directed that they be taken care of while needing medical attention, feeling that it was the wish of your honorable body to carry out the spirit of the American people in taking care of its soldiers, rather than the letter of the law.

"Besides the various features of the Mexican service, there is no provision for men serving in the second occupation of Cuba, in Panama, or in the campaigns like those carried on by the United States in Nicaragua, Haiti, and San Domingo.

"I feel, therefore, that in justice to American soldiers and sailors the present law should be changed to provide for the above-mentioned classes of service, and I feel that this is especially necessary to-day, when an effort is being made to increase very materially the strength of the Regular Army. It is necessary to make the Service as attractive as possible, and if a man enlisting in the Regular Army knows that in case of disability he will be taken care of in the Soldiers' Home it will, in my opinion, assist in recruiting."

ARMY ITEMS.

The U.S. Army transport Dix, which left Seattle March 3 for Manila and which suffered an accident to her steering gear when 360 miles southwest of Cape Flattery, returned to Seattle under her own steam for repairs.

The Army transport Logan arrived at Manila March 7 with fifteen officers and 210 casualties.

The Army transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco March 5 with Colonels Bellinger, Q.M. Corps, Rees, Corps of Engrs. Durfee, 32d Inf.; Majors Arnold, 4th Cav., Geary, Coast Art. Corps, Nelson, 25th Inf.; Captains Brooks, Signal Corps, McMullen, Pratt, 4th Cav., Lynch, 8th, Spalding, 25th Inf.; Chaplain Winter, 1st Inf.; Lieutenants MacNicholl, Q.M. Corps, Falligant, Cav., Mills, 9th Cav., Muir, Inf., Heidner, Jones, 2d, Schmidt, 32d Inf.; Buerke, Gillmore, Dent, Heard, Phil. Scouts, Hawaiian and Philippine recruits, casualties and three Army nurses, female.

Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who was recently relieved from duty as commandant of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, has been assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance at the War Department as "inspector of arsenals," a new division which has just been created. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U.S.A., who was returned to the active list by special act of Congress, will be placed in charge of the Watertown plant.

Two six-inch guns were mounted at Rockaway, N.Y., on March 3. Two carloads of ammunition have been delivered. The guns are in charge of Major H. J. Hatch, C.A.C., U.S.A., and a company of Coast Artillery. Two more guns will be set in place within a short time. Official tests will be held on March 25. Searchlights have been set up also. There will be two additional companies of the Coast Artillery detailed to service at that point as soon as possible.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., commanding at El Paso, Texas, took measures, on March 7, to prevent an expected raid into the United States near Fort Hancock, Texas, by a band of 400 Villistas assembled almost opposite the fort and about three miles south of the border. Fort Hancock is fifty-one miles southeast of El Paso. General Bell set a troop of Cavalry, a company of Infantry and a machine-gun company into the threatened district. A scouting expedition by airplanes made by Capt. T. F. Dodd and Lieut. Harry M. Brown, U.S.A., over the San Martin Ranch in Mexico, fifteen miles south of Fort Hancock, failed to reveal the presence there of the bandits, who sent a demand to Juarez by messenger on the same date for the surrender of the town.

Second Lieut. Jack B. Rigidon, 2d Ark. Inf., was recently tried at Deming, N.M., on charges of absence without leave, borrowing money from enlisted men of his company, drawing worthless checks, bigamy, embezzlement, and breach of arrest and embezzlement, and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor for five years. He was also tried at Fort Bliss, Texas, having been charged with escaping from confinement and persuading a soldier to desert and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for one year. The President has approved both sentences and has directed that he be confined at hard labor for five years, but has directed that the orders for the execution of the sentence of confinement for one year imposed by the court at Fort Bliss, be deferred. Lieutenant Rigidon ceased to be an officer March 5, 1917, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., was designated as the place of confinement.

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A new type of portable searchlight tower, the invention of a Chicago civil engineer, was demonstrated outside the State, War and Navy Department Building, in Washington, on March 7, for the benefit of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. It is understood that two or three of the "towers" already have been procured for the purpose of trying them out, and if the results obtained justify such action orders will be placed in the near future for an even dozen. The searchlight is mounted upon a steel lattice-work tower twenty-five feet high, which when the light is not in use reclines along the bed of a powerful truck. It is raised into position by a winch connected with the driving machinery of the truck. Power for the thirty-six-inch searchlight is furnished from generators in a second covered truck through a flexible high-tension wire. A drum on the second truck carries about 300 feet of this wire, enabling the operators to keep the generators that distance away from the light if it is made a target for enemy guns. The invention comprises several distinct advantages over less recent types and its adoption is considered probable. It is manufactured by the Van Dorn Iron Works, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In an editorial comment on critics of the Navy Department, that has particular reference to the designs of the new battle cruisers, Marine Engineering says: "Most of the criticism recently aroused against the Navy Department's battle cruiser designs apparently originated either from persons financially interested in some form of propelling machinery which they hoped to have incorporated in these designs, or from disinterested but uninformed persons with a smattering of engineering training whose superficial knowledge of warship design and lack of understanding of the military value of the various factors governing the design of these particular vessels make their criticisms practically valueless. Needless to say, the design of every warship represents a compromise, and without a complete understanding of the various

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factors governing the design, both from a military and from an engineering standpoint, criticisms are of little value. As a matter of fact, the new battle cruisers represent a step far in advance of anything which has so far been attempted in warship design in any country, and the features now subject to outside criticisms have received the unqualified approval of the General Board of the Navy only after the most careful and mature deliberation.

In an interview given to the German government's official press bureau in Berlin, on March 3, Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admitted that Germany had attempted to ally Mexico and Japan against the United States, that course being merely a defense measure, he explained, and not to be carried out except in case the United States declared war on Germany. The majority of the German-language newspapers declare the plan of the Foreign Secretary to be both wild and foolish, an opinion that is shared by all the newspapers printed in English that sympathize with the Central Powers as a rule.

The report of Germany's latest move toward a combination of Japan and Mexico against the United States reveals the persistence with which the Germans are exerting themselves to estrange Japan from the United States, and at the same time shows their complete ignorance of the aims and aspirations of other nations," the Japanese Premier, Field Marshal Seiki Terauchi, said on March 6, in Tokio, to a correspondent of the United Press. "Japan would be committing an act of sheer madness if she ever attempted to violate her plighted faith with her allies and with her friends in difficulties and joined any political combination against the United States, with whom she is linked by community interests and vast material interests as well as sentiments of sincere friendship. The American public may rest assured that Japan knows full well where her true interest lies."

Orders for forty-six 9.5-inch field howitzers of a type said to equal the eleven-inch guns of similar design in use by foreign governments, were placed by the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., during the past week, with the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies. The former is to manufacture twenty-six and the latter twenty of the weapons, all of which are to be drawn by motor tractors.

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THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

The Imperial German Government has been committing "overt acts" against the United States through the agencies of its navy, its diplomatic service, and its paid spies since the beginning of the European war. The sinking of the Lusitania and the torpedoing of the Sussex were the two instances of acts of war committed by the German navy against the United States abroad that have been the most striking illustrations of Germany's refusal to abide by the laws of nations regarding non-combatants at sea. But they are no more acts of war than were others that might be named, including the plotings of the former German Consul at San Francisco who has been convicted of conspiracy.

In spite of these acts at home and abroad the people of the United States refused to believe that Germany was making war on us. And it was not until she issued her notorious statement on Jan. 31 barring our merchantmen from trade with Europe, except under certain impossible conditions, that the American people were forced to realize the truth at last. Emphasizing these acts of hostility, came the revelations concerning the attempts of Germany to form an alliance with Mexico and Japan against us, as revealed through the Zimmermann note. The bandage of neutrality was torn from the eyes of the American people. Germany has made us realize she proposes to make war against us, openly or secretly, as she pleases.

Now that this truth has been forced upon us the time has come to take instant action in the matter of putting the Army of the United States at full war strength. Most crises in the history of the country have to be met by the passage of special legislation to meet them. Here we find ourselves equipped to face this particular situation with the powers given to the President by the much-abused National Defense Act. Section 24 of that bill specifically provides "That in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it the President is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized by this act . . . and when, in the judgment of the President, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as war, or the imminence of war, shall continue."

There is the law. The machinery to operate it is contained within the National Defense Act. All the President has to do is to give the word and the process of raising the Army of the United States to a war strength will be under way. He has the power to wipe out restriction of the increase to five annual increments and give the country at once the Army that in the ordinary course of events would not be ours until July 1, 1920. For the Regular Army this would give us a war strength of 11,942 officers and 287,846 men, according to the annual report of the Chief of Staff for 1916. Under the operation of the same law the total war strength of the National Guard of the United States would be 267,925 officers and men, which would give us a total strength of 567,713 officers and men. According to the authorized strength of the Regular Army on Feb. 20, 1917, this leaves a shortage of 4,690 officers and 161,234 men that would have to be made up in the Regular force; while the National Guard would have to be increased by 108,361 officers and men. Our total shortage of officers and men at the present time in both the Regular Army and the National Guard on the basis of the complete organizations prescribed by the National Defense Act is 274,285.

ENLISTED MEN FOR EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

Assuming that enlisted men could be obtained, the problem of making soldiers of them is one that presents the great difficulty at the present time, and one that the government should set about meeting at once. This requires officers in numbers such as the country has not had to provide since the Civil War, and although it seems a staggering problem at first sight there is a method by which it may be met if we would be willing to put aside the customary examination regulations of the Army and accept as officers in the lower grades men who have had previous military experience sufficient to make them familiar with soldiering in the field, and who can demonstrate they can handle and protect their men; even if, as Lincoln wrote of the man he desired appointed colonel of a regiment, they are not "able to tell the exact shade of Julius Caesar's hair."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is pleased to see that such a suggestion, originally made in its columns some months ago, has been followed. Commanding officers of all regiments in the United States Army are directed by the Secretary of War, in orders to be issued this

week, to submit the names of about sixty enlisted men from each of their regiments to be commissioned officers, up to and including captains, in case the Secretary asks for enlarging the Army. The Coast Artillery commands are understood to be included as a source of emergency officers. While the exact terms of the Secretary's order have not yet been received, it is understood that the recommendations by regimental commanders are to be from the non-commissioned officers in their commands, and that the number is not necessarily limited to sixty. It is hoped that some lists of names eligible for commission may exceed that number. The striking feature of this order is that the men are to be selected on their military aptitude and not by examination, a recognition of the proved worth of most of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as soldiers, such as the War Department has not given officially before this.

That the military qualities of our Regulars is patent to any trained observer was made evident when Captain von Papen, the former German military attaché to the United States, reported to his home government after watching the landing of the American troops at Vera Cruz that there were at least 10,000 private soldiers in the U.S. Army capable of assuming commissions and command in the event of war.

As each regiment is expected to return about sixty men, and there are three regiments of Engineer troops, seventeen of Cavalry, nine of Field Artillery and thirty-eight of Infantry, including the Porto Rico Regiment, this would furnish 4,020 enlisted men available for commissions as company officers, to fill the estimated numbers of 4,690 needed when the Regular Army is brought up to full war strength. Adding possibly 840 or more from the Artillery would fill the required number.

It is possible that a similar list will be asked from regimental commanders in the National Guard. The fact that the Reserve Officers' Corps has not drawn more than 1,000 men into its lists led to this further step toward acquiring possible officers. Meanwhile the War Department will conduct a vigorous campaign to increase the Reserve Corps.

It has been pointed out that "the Regular Army may suffer in efficiency if its best enlisted men are withdrawn from the ranks." This may be true, but the conditions compel this. The vital thing, the thing that must be done at once, is that the order must be given to raise the Army of the United States to its full war strength as provided by the National Defense Act. In the official statement issued by the War Department as to the causes for issuing the above order, it is stated, "that the order was intended to meet only an extraordinary emergency." The extraordinary emergency is here. Let there be no mistake as to that. What we want is instant action in the matter of issuing the order that the Army, both Regular and National Guard forces, be raised to full war strength now. It is a criminal waste of time to delay in this matter another day.

SPEEDING NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

No time has been lost by officials of the Navy Department in gathering the data for use when the time comes to employ the \$115,000,000 appropriation for speeding the construction of ships authorized last year and in the bill passed by the recent Congress. The Secretary of the Navy, on March 6, was in consultation at his office with representatives of the four largest shipbuilding companies in this country (the New York, Newport News, Fore River and Cramps). Later on the same day he met representatives of the Lake and Electric Boat Companies, and on the following day his conferees included officials of the concerns which supply the material for Navy construction. The Navy Department archives hold the various reports from officers who were sent out recently to inspect the government yards with a view to determining there utmost possibilities. Not satisfied with these, however, further investigation along these lines has been ordered by Secretary Daniels, consideration being taken of increased machinery equipment, double shifts and a twenty-four-hour-a-day schedule.

The impression gathered in the Navy Department is that despite the willingness of the private shipbuilders, the facilities of these plants cannot be speeded up to the point desired by Government officials. As one high official expressed it: "They speak of a destroyer in sixteen months; we want one in twelve months or less; they speak of a submarine in ten months; we want one in seven, if necessary." It was reported after a second conference on March 7 that all the large builders had agreed to enter into contracts with the Government on a flat basis of ten per cent. net profit, pledging in addition fullest co-operation with the Navy Department in rushing the construction program to completion. What this concession means can be realized when it is announced that the usual profit on commercial work runs between twenty and thirty per cent.—with bonuses for quick delivery.

The President visited the offices of the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy, on March 6, and was in consultation with these officials for more than an hour in all. No statement was issued as to the purpose of his visit, but it can be said that two of the topics discussed with Mr. Daniels were "armed ships" and "maximum possibilities in naval construction." Mr. Daniels announced also his intention of conferring with the Secretary of Labor, Mr. William B. Wilson, and Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the Council of National Defense, with a view to learning what would be the best procedure to

follow to collect skilled workmen for government plants and to reinforce the personnel of such factories as might be taken over under the provisions of the new Navy bill.

The question of machinery for the new ships is a far more serious one than that of constructing the hulls, it is learned. There are scores of smaller foundries which can be utilized to make, for instance, sections of a submarine, but the sources of the delicate mechanism to drive the hull are few. "The big problem now is how to spend with great expedition, but wisely, the great sum at our disposal," said a high official of the Department.

TO IMPROVE NAVY YARDS.

Outlining, in a recent letter to the President of the Senate, the disposition which he had planned to make of the \$6,000,000 appropriation in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the purpose of improving the equipment of the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans, the Secretary of the Navy said: "No fixed apportionment of the entire \$6,000,000 has been made to these various yards, but it has been decided to fit up the Philadelphia yard for battle-cruiser construction, and the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000; the Norfolk yard for dreadnought construction, to cost about \$1,250,000; the Charleston yard for gunboats and destroyers, to cost about \$300,000; the Puget Sound yard for auxiliary ships of 12,000 tons, to cost about \$750,000; the Boston yard already is equipped to build ships of 12,000 tons, and it will cost \$75,000 to extend the ways and for other improvements; and the Portsmouth yard for the construction of submarines, to cost about \$200,000. These plans," added Mr. Daniels, "are dependent upon the extent of the improvement of the various yards for shipbuilding, and it may be necessary to recast and alter some of the authorizations already made."

At the present time the Puget Sound yard has assigned to it an ammunition ship, which it is not yet equipped to construct. Steps are being taken to so equip it. The Philadelphia yard has the construction of a hospital ship. The Norfolk yard the construction of a destroyer, which they are equipped to construct. The New York yard has for construction two battleships, one on the ways and one in preparation for building. It is at present equipped for this purpose. The Boston yard has the construction of a fuel ship. The Portsmouth yard, two submarines. The Charleston yard, a gunboat, for which they are equipped, and equipment is being extended. The New Orleans yard is not equipped for the construction of vessels, and it is not contemplated to so equip it, as it is believed this yard should at the present time be devoted exclusively to repair work.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

The total collapse of the Cuban rebellion against the government of President Menocal was indicated on March 7, when it became known that Colonel Collazo, commander of the government forces in Santa Clara and Camaguey provinces, had captured ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez, leader of the rebels, and his entire staff. The capture followed a brisk fight that took place near Placetas, Camaguey, on the morning of that date, in which machine guns played an important part. The Cuban Senate, on March 7, passed the bill, which had previously passed the House, authorizing the President to suspend constitutional guarantees. It only needs the President's signature to become a law. Pedro Sanchez del Portal, Liberal candidate for governor of Santa Clara province and regarded as one of the chief factors in the rebellion in Gomez's home province, had surrendered on the previous day. On March 6 Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., who is in charge of naval affairs at Santiago, Cuba, issued a proclamation in which he declared "any military activity, beyond that necessary to restore and preserve order and tranquillity," prejudicial to the peace and welfare of the province. He also warned all persons against taking part in military operations in the Province of Oriente except under orders from the military commandant and warned all persons under said commandant against advancing into the province with intent to disturb the peace.

At the request of Garcia Munoz, civil governor of Santiago, 400 men from the U.S.S. San Francisco, Olympia, Petrel and Machias landed at Santiago on March 8. Lieut. J. C. Cunningham, U.S.N., who carried to the Menocal forces at Contramaestre the proclamation issued by Commander Belknap, returned to Santiago on March 8 after having interviewed Colonel Betancourt who refused to consider the proclamation, stating that he accepts orders only from President Menocal.

"The exigencies of our party system," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, "make it, so we are assured, quite out of the question that office can be bestowed upon anybody who is without Parliamentary experience, and it is no doubt for this excellent reason—which, however, does not satisfy anybody but the Parliamentarian—that we have always been especially careful that we will not suffer a soldier as War Minister or a sailor as First Lord of the Admiralty. Rather do we prefer to install lawyers—of all people—in these appointments. The late Lord Kitchener's appointment as Secretary of State for War was of course an exception, but the Parliamentarians—and the lawyers—comforted themselves with the constant reminder that this particular appointment was made only 'for the duration of the war.' Lord Derby has made an announcement which must have aroused feelings

of consternation in the minds of his colleagues; he has not only stated that he is not on the War Committee, but has added that he has 'no wish to be,' and that when the Cabinet asks for military advice it is given, not, as has been the invariable custom, by the Secretary of State for War, but 'by the best soldier we possess'—the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. One is somewhat aghast at learning that a War Minister can seriously believe that on military matters a soldier's advice may be preferable to his own—but, O si sic omnes!"

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, by the sound judgment and efficiency shown in the administration of his office has earned the confidence of President Wilson to such an extent that he has been reappointed as Chief of Staff, dating from March 7. He was first appointed to his present office on Nov. 17, 1914. He will be retired for age on Sept. 22 next, but in the event of war the President can continue him on active duty as Chief of Staff, if he so desires. As General Scott is so intimate with the policies of the Secretary of War and all the moves being made for defense and preparedness, it is expected that he will be continued in his present office after retirement, in event of emergency. During the last three years he has led the fight for reorganization and increase of the Army, culminating in his appeal to the Congressional Military Committees for universal military service. A resolution embodying the draft of the Universal Service law, recommended by the General Staff of the Army, was introduced in the House on Feb. 27, 1917, and appears in our issue of March 3, pages 847, 869 and 874. It is the most consistent bill that has been formulated.

Another Congress has come to an end without passing any measure of relief for the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army who lost practically all of their possessions in the Galveston hurricane of 1915. Former Secretary Garrison endeavored to have Congress enact legislation in favor of the Army's victims of the disaster but without success. Secretary Baker had an amendment prepared to the existing law concerning payments of claims and sent this to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Dec. 30, 1916, page 571, together with a letter urging the passing of this relief measure. Nothing was done to carry out his wishes. It is one of the ironies of the situation that in the amendment sent to Congress by Secretary Baker provision was made that "all claims for damages must be filed within two years after the date of the loss." Unless a special session of Congress is called more than two years will have elapsed since the Galveston and Texas city hurricane occurred before Congress meets in regular session, and yet nothing has been done to relieve the losses of the victims of that disaster.

Col. Charles McK. Saltzman, head of the Administration Division, office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., visited New York during the week for the purpose of completing minor details of the plan to incorporate into the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps practically the entire organizations of the three big communication companies—American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph Company. The plan was fully described in our issue of Feb. 24 (page 813). It is learned that Colonel Saltzman returned to Washington more enthusiastic than ever regarding the possibilities in the scheme. Officials of one company turned over to him the draft of an organization of eight complete signal companies which had been formed from employees in the Eastern Department alone. Each of these companies has the requisite number of officers, non-coms. and privates, all now engaged in just the work they might be called to in case of war, and each and every one is already an enthusiastic member of the Reserve Corps.

When Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 20 to discuss the question of reducing the course at the Naval Academy from four years to three, he presented a revision of the statistics concerning the shortage of Navy officers that differs slightly from his original statement to the House Committee, printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 465, issue of Dec. 9. In his first statement Admiral Palmer said that under the three-year program for our Navy it will require 4,487 officers to mobilize the fleet in 1921. According to a table prepared by the Navy Department, dated Feb. 20, and read by Admiral Palmer before the Senate Committee on that date, it will require 4,680 officers to mobilize the fleet in 1921, which makes an increase of 193 officers over the first estimate. It is pointed out by the Navy Department that "none of these shortages can be filled by officers of the retired list or officers of the Militia or Reserve forces."

The plant of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows' Point, Md., has been added to the list of those upon which the government will rely in case the maximum output of naval tonnage is found desirable. This plant constructed the floating drydock "Dewey," several vessels used on the Panama Canal work, and is now equipped for building colliers or auxiliaries of similar size.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS ENDS.

The Sixty-fourth Congress came to an end on March 4 under circumstances that sent a wave of anger and shame over the United States. The chief cause of this outbreak of feeling was the defeat by a "filibuster" of the bill giving the President power to arm merchant ships for defense against German submarines which was brought about through the co-operation of the following Senators: Democrats—William J. Stone, of Missouri; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; William F. Kirby, of Arkansas; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Harry Lane, of Oregon. Republicans—Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; G. W. Norris, of Nebraska; John D. Works, of California; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, and Wesley L. Jones, of Washington. Jones signed the manifesto agreeing to support the bill and then recanted. The terms of O'Gorman, Works and Clapp expired with the adjournment of Congress.

The defeat of the so-called Armed Neutrality bill was accomplished by a filibuster that was begun at twelve minutes past three on the morning of March 4 and was only brought to an end when the Vice President declared the Senate adjourned at noon. The leader of the obstructionist tactics was Senator Stone and his chief vocal instrument was Senator La Follette. In the course of the debate early in the morning Senator Hitchcock introduced a manifesto signed by seventy-six Senators, one of whom recanted later, stating that in spite of their willingness and desire to vote for the passage of the Armed Neutrality bill they were prevented by the parliamentary rules of the Senate and that their manifesto "established the fact that the Senate favors this legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

When it became known that the measure was defeated the President issued a statement in which he pointed out that the action of the Senate "discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government." In spite of the crisis facing the country and in spite of the fact that more than 500 of the 531 members of the two Houses were ready and anxious to act, he said, nothing could be done owing to the determination of the group of the twelve Senators that action should not be taken. He also stated that "The appropriations for the Army have failed along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point and the General Deficiency bill," and brought his statement to a close with these words: "Although as a matter of fact the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will of course be that it is not so and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible. The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

Much important legislation on the Senate Calendar was killed by the filibuster. Bills included in this result were the Army Appropriation, carrying \$279,000,000; the Rivers and Harbors, \$35,000,000; the Sundry Civil, \$138,300,000; the General Deficiency, \$62,600,000; the U.S. Military Academy, \$1,348,000; an amendment to the Shipping bill empowering the President to commandeer ships and shipyards, and the railroad, corrupt practices and conservation measures. The resolutions for national prohibition, the Webb Export bill and the bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission also were among those that failed of passage. A drastic Espionage bill passed the Senate, but never was taken up in the House. The Chamberlain bill for Universal Service failed to be considered outside of the Senate Military Committee.

Congress provided for the payment of \$25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but the Senate failed to ratify, despite an urgent request by the President, the treaty to pay Colombia \$15,000,000 for the separation of Panama.

Among the bills that were passed by the final session of the Sixty-fourth Congress were the Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying \$25,454,000; Diplomatic and Consular, \$5,125,000; District of Columbia, \$14,860,000; Fortifications, \$51,396,000; Indian, \$12,435,000; Legislative, \$40,000,000; Naval, \$53,000,000; Pensions, \$160,000,000; Post Office, \$533,000,000; and Urgent Deficiency, \$4,578,000. Other important bills that passed were the Preparedness Revenue bill, the Porto Rican, the resolution for bonds for \$150,000,000 to carry out provisions of the Naval bill and the Vocational Education bill. President Wilson was at the Capitol during the closing hours of the session, signing bills as they were delivered to his office, among them being most of the above measures. The last measure signed provided a pension for the widow of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

One of the last official acts of the House, which went out of existence at noon on March 4, was to pass a bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to Mrs. Edith Funston, widow of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. A similar measure already had been approved by the Senate. The only opposition met was on the ground that the precedent established by the unusually large sum might prove embarrassing. As one representative said, however, this was offset by the fact that "there are and probably will be few men in the military Service whose records will equal that of General Funston," rendering their dependents eligible for the increased pension.

NOMINATIONS UNCONFIRMED.

With the final adjournment of the Sixty-fourth Congress a list of over 1,400 nominations was left unconfirmed by the Senate. This situation was created largely as a result of the determined opposition to the nomination of P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson to be medical director, U.S.N., with rank of rear admiral. The nominations, which now are to be considered in the special session of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress, include the names of several hundred officers in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The nomination of Surgeon Grayson was sent to the special session of the Senate March 6. If no action is taken on this nomination at the special session, it is understood that President Wilson will give Surgeon Grayson a "recess appointment" which will hold until the Sixty-fifth Congress convenes.

Late reports from the special session of the Senate were that the opposition to the Grayson nomination would be withdrawn soon, it having been decided that a filibuster against his approval would be useless since the session is an indefinite one so far as time is concerned. The Grayson "case" is the only one in the long list that is likely to cause debate, and if that and the rules con-

troversy are settled, the Senate's special session will be a short one.

On the U.S. Navy list of nomination held up, in addition to that of Surgeon Grayson, are the following officers to be rear admirals: Engr.-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin, Capts. George E. Burd, James H. Oliver, John Hood, William S. Sims, and Harry McL. P. Huse.

SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

The Senate met in a special session on March 6 and immediately appointed a joint committee to formulate a plan to substitute rules for that body which will end filibustering and "Senatorial courtesy." Most of the Senators who were responsible for the filibuster on March 4 have issued statements explaining their action, but in their constituencies they are generally described as "traitors" and there is a widespread demand for their recall in states where that is possible.

On March 8 the Senate in special session by a vote of 76 to 3 adopted a cloture rule whereby on vote of two-thirds of the members, debate can be limited to a maximum of ninety-six hours, or one hour for each member of the Senate. The three Senators who voted against adopting the cloture rule were La Follette, Wisconsin; Gronna, North Dakota; and Sherman, Illinois. The right of unlimited debate has prevailed in the Senate for nearly one hundred years. Following this action by the Senate it is expected that a call for an extra session of the 65th Congress will be issued by the President within the next few days.

AVIATION NOTES.

NAVY AIRSHIP BIDS OPENED.

Bids for eight or more dirigible airships of the non-rigid type were opened at the Navy Department on March 6, five concerns competing, with proposals ranging from \$42,500 to \$71,500 for each complete machine. While the initial contract to be let will be for eight dirigibles, further orders are expected to follow. The Department has on hand more than \$5,000,000 to be used for aviation. The bidders were: The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron; Connecticut Aircraft Company, New Haven, Conn.; Curtiss Airplane Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and A. R. Knabenshue, of New York city. The last-named made the highest bid: one complete machine for \$71,500. The Goodyear company proposed to build one for \$50,000 and then a graduated price down to \$40,000 for machines in excess of eight; delivery of the first six machines was promised in 120 days, and the next four—if wanted—at intervals of one week. The Goodrich Company offered one machine for \$48,000, or two for \$41,500 each, delivery in 120 days. The Curtiss Airplane Company offered its first machine at \$42,750, or four at \$36,500 each, delivery in 120 days. The Connecticut Aircraft Company bid \$47,500 for one, down to \$39,000 each for eight. According to specifications the machines are to be capable of operating from a shore base, but must be equipped to rest on the surface of water in moderate weather. They are to be 180 feet long, fifty feet in height over all, carry a 100-horsepower motor, and have a maximum safe altitude of 7,500 feet. At 600 feet their speed is to be forty-five miles an hour with fuel capacity for ten hours' flight, or of sixteen hours, at thirty miles' cruising speed. The machines are designed to carry a pilot, an observer and radio equipment.

At the same time the following bids for power plants were received: The Curtiss Aeroplane Company—(1) \$4,250, (2) \$4,150 each, (4) \$4,000 each, (8 or over) \$4,000 each. A. R. Knabenshue—(1) \$3,500, (2) \$3,500 each, (4 or over) \$3,500 each.

TRIPLANE SUCCESS ESTABLISHED.

The enthusiastic preliminary report made by Capt. William G. Ocker, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, after his experiments with the new triplane at the Newport News (Va.) Aviation School, has been borne out by later and more complete tests, it is learned. As a result four machines of this type have been ordered for immediate delivery to as many schools and it is more than probable that seventy triplanes—enough for two coast defense squadrons—will be secured in the near future. Some officers connected with the Aviation Section are so convinced of the superiority of the new design that they do not hesitate to predict that eventually it will supplant the biplane as the main reliance of our air service. These officers (they are all qualified to speak as aeronautical experts), are at a loss to explain the persistency with which the French government has clung to the monoplane, in view of the fact that experiments here seemed to fully demonstrate the superiority of the biplane over that type in everything except speed, and now the biplane appears to be about superseded.

Captain Ocker's experiments are being continued at the Virginia school. When this duty is concluded he will be assigned as assistant to Robert Glendenning, the wealthy Philadelphia aviator who is to be made a major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and placed in charge of a military aviation school to be established at Essington, Pa.

ARMY AIRMEN TO GO TO FRANCE.

Major William Mitchell, of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, with Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, of the same section, and Lieuts. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., and Davenport Johnson, who have been detailed from the Infantry to duty with the 1st Aero Squadron at Columbus, N.M., will sail from New York on March 20 for Paris to act as "aviation observers" on the French front. Since the beginning of the war the French government has repeatedly invited our War Department to send over young aviation officers who could study at first hand the great strides made in that arm of the service in recent years. The big task of thoroughly organizing our own air service on a scale which would give a solid basis to build upon has prevented an acceptance of the offer up to this time. This work now has been completed and Major Mitchell can be spared for the more spectacular and equally valuable service. The four officers will look particularly into the organization of the French aviation service behind the front. It is held by the high officers in the American Aviation Section that our flyers are second to none in the world. They are equally frank, however, in admitting the great superiority attained, for instance, by the French to the organization of their airplanes and dirigibles into practically a separate arm.

Major Benjamin D. Foulois, U.S.A., junior military aviator, Signal Corps; U.S.A., now in command of the air squadron at San Antonio, Texas, with the title of "department" aviation officer, has been ordered to Washington to take the position in the headquarters of the Aviation Section left vacant by Major William Mitchell,

detailed as observer in France. Major Foulois's place will be taken by Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, also a junior military aviator in the Signal Corps. Orders relieving Captain Dodd from duty at Columbus, N.M., were published March 8.

Fifty enlisted men from the U.S. Army Aviation Training School, at San Diego, Cal., left on Feb. 28 for San Francisco, from which port they were to sail on the transport Sheridan for Honolulu, where they will be stationed with the Seventh Aero Squadron. This squadron, a seaplane unit, will comprise eighteen skilled aviators and about 160 men when recruited to full strength. Sixteen seaplanes are to form the flying equipment of the squadron, which will be commanded by Capt. John F. Curry, U.S.A. The first of these machines is expected to reach Honolulu about May 1. Fifty more mechanicians from North Island as the nucleus for the 6th Aero Squadron for duty at Panama will leave for the Canal zone this month.

An aerial war game was worked out under the direction of Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, U.S.A., in charge of the Army Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on March 7, the problem being for a squadron of fourteen airplanes to protect the aviation grounds from an attack made by four "enemy" fliers who were to make their ascent from Amityville, Long Island, to the east of Mineola. The fourteen airplanes under Lieutenant Carberry's command were assigned to patrol the air along a line drawn from Oyster Bay to Freeport, directly across the island. They rose from the Mineola base at four p.m., only one of the machines meeting with an accident and that merely a slight one caused by running its propeller through a snow bank. Capt. A. W. Briggs, a member of the Royal Flying Corps of the British army, in this country on leave, and G. D. Acosta, one of the civilian instructors at the school, who were in the machine, were thrown out but secured a new airplane and followed the other machines up to the defense line. Of the four "enemy" airplanes only three succeeded in getting into the air owing to a breakdown of the fourth machine. The invaders drove L.W.F. machines capable of a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour as against the eighty miles an hour of the Curtiss machines used by the defenders. The "enemy" squadron was sighted so quickly and by so many of the defenders that there was no doubt about their prospective "raid" being a complete failure.

CIVILIAN AIDS TO PREPAREDNESS.

The Department of Commerce began on March 2 the mobilization of the industrial resources of the country. The data collected will supplement the organization of industry recently undertaken by the Naval Consulting Board's Committee on Industrial Preparedness. The department will first ascertain the exact needs of the Army and Navy in time of war and through trade associations will endeavor to learn how well equipped the industries of the country are to meet such requirements.

Several U.S. Navy officers attended a meeting of the Naval Consulting Board in New York city on March 3 with a number of representatives of educational, manufacturing, industrial and scientific organizations for the purpose of interchanging ideas on the subject of preparedness. The Navy officers discussed the difficult aspects of their problems and received in return valuable information from industrial experts. It is said by one of the members of the consulting board that no meeting heretofore held has resulted in so much information being exchanged for the good of the country. In addition to Rear Admiral William S. Sims the following Navy officers were present: Capt. W. S. Smith, on special duty to the Navy Department in connection with the consulting board of inventions; Comdr. John K. Robison, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., commanding the submarine base at New London, Conn.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., at the request of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, has named the first ten of the fifty members that are to compose the American Academy of Engineers. The membership will eventually include 100 engineers from all parts of the United States. The purposes of the society, in addition to bringing the different branches of engineering into harmony, will be to "act and advise at the request of Congress, with Cabinet, War and Navy Departments and State governments, in matters involving engineering, and to do supplementary work to that done by the National Academy of Science and the Federal Reserve Board." The men named by General Goethals are: Dr. C. E. Chandler, New York; Dr. W. F. Goss, Urbana, Ill.; Dr. Carl Hering, Philadelphia; Clemens Herschel, New York; Dr. C. O. Mailoux, New York; Charles F. Rand, New York; Dr. S. W. Stratton, chief of the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government; Prof. A. N. Talbot, Urbana, Ill.; Stevenson Taylor, New York, and Dr. J. A. Waddell.

At the joint meeting of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission, held at the office of the Secretary of War on March 3, the appointment was announced of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as chairman of the Advisory Commission. Mr. Willard has been active in organizing the transportation facilities of the country for the government's possible needs. W. S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was elected director and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, a New York city business man, was elected as secretary of the council. Mr. Gifford was supervising director of the industrial mobilization work of the Naval Consulting Board, with which Mr. Clarkson was also closely associated. There were present the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor; and Messrs. Willard, Coffin, Rosenwald, Baruch, and Martin of the Advisory Commission, as well as the Assistant Secretary of War and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and the director and secretary of the council.

Under the terms of the Compulsory Military Service bill, which has passed both Houses of the Utah Legislature, and was sent to the Governor on March 6, he may designate the location of National Guard units, and in case enough volunteers are not obtained to fill the units to the strength required by law, even in time of peace, the draft may be resorted to through the County Commissioners. In this connection it is provided that the County Assessors shall provide the County Commissioners with a list of all the residents between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two and between the ages of twenty-two and forty-five. In peace times the draft will include only male residents between the ages of eighteen and twenty-

two who meet the physical requirements. The term of service is for six years.

Baseball clubs of the American League now offering military instructions in their training camps are to compete for drilling honors, Capt. Franklin R. Kenney, U.S.A., in command of recruiting, in Chicago, Ill., announced on March 6. Captain Kenney said that President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, has offered a \$500 prize to the best drilled team in the league and a prize of \$100 in gold to the drill sergeant who instructs the winning players. The competition will be decided in July. A board of Army officers will be selected to review the players and make the award. With the appointment of drill sergeants to join the Detroit and St. Louis clubs of the American League, President Johnson announced on March 7 that every club in the league had been supplied with military instructors. The sergeants were ordered by The Adjutant General McCain, U.S.A., from Dallas, Texas, to join the Detroit squad at Watahatchie, and the St. Louis club at its camp in Palestine, Texas.

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.

The Senate of the State of New York on March 6 passed the bill making available \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the Rockaway lands for fortification purposes for the U.S. Army. The legislative leaders of the same state have withdrawn the Meyer bill, providing for compulsory military training for all youths in their nineteenth year, on the ground that it would cost from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 annually. It is now proposed to refer the matter to the Federal government. This is an illustration of the very common civilian practice of rushing into some extensive military program without making a preliminary study of the cost of such a plan.

Mayor John P. Mitchell, of New York city has written a letter to Governor Whitman suggesting that the State of New York take a census of its men citizens that it may be prepared to furnish information as to the human resources of the state to the Federal government should Congress pass a Universal Military Training bill. This is frankly following the example set by Connecticut, the action of that state, it will be remembered, eliciting the public approval of ex-President Roosevelt.

Mayor Mitchel has offered to the Federal Government for temporary use of the Army and Navy all piers owned by the municipality, as stations for arming and equipping patrol and other auxiliary vessels, and for any other military and naval purposes to which the Government may deem them adaptable. The Mayor also sent details of the proposal to Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant at the navy yard, New York.

The Merchants' Association, of New York city, sent out a letter to its members, on March 3, urging them to respond as liberally as possible to the circular issued by Col. J. N. Carson, Jr., Q.M.C., U.S.A., calling for bids for supplies for 500,000 men. To further the work of preparedness, the Association has named a committee, composed of Edward D. Page, representing textiles; Daniel P. Morse, representing boots and shoes; Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., representing foodstuffs; A. L. Salt, representing electrical and general supplies.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SECURITY LEAGUE.

The executive committee of the National Security League at their weekly meeting at the Bankers' Club in New York city, on March 7, adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, that the National Security League, through its executive committee, respectfully urges that Congress be called into extra session without loss of time, in order that organization of the House of Representatives may be effected at the earliest possible date and Congress so prepared to enact promptly any legislation which may be necessary to protect national honor or promote national security."

It was reported that a prompt response had been made to suggestions in telegrams to mayors of the principal cities and to the branches of the league, and in advertisements that a telegram be sent to the President in the following words: "I pledge you my loyal support in any immediate action in defense of American rights menaced by Germany and I urge that such action be taken forthwith." The mayors of many cities had issued appeals to their citizens in accordance with this suggestion. Reports were presented showing activity in different states in favor of universal military training. The Legislature of New Hampshire is to adopt a memorial to Congress in its favor. Similar activities in official circles are reported from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island. A telegram from the Providence, R.I., branch reported that this week the Rhode Island Legislature would declare in favor of universal obligatory military and naval training under the direction of the Federal Government. It was resolved that the league should, through its branches and membership, assist in promoting enlistments in the Navy.

PATRIOTIC COLLEGE STUDENTS.

More than 100 undergraduates of Columbia University, New York city, responded to a call for military training on March 6, and kept the auxiliary gymnasium in University Hall crowded as they drilled. C. W. Ralston, a former West Point student, now an undergraduate in the college, drilled the squads.

Ninety-five per cent. of the officers and professors of Harvard University, including the president, have united in a memorial endorsing the plea to President Wilson voiced by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, to "lead the people to defend at all costs the integrity of the nation."

At a mass meeting of the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, held in Boston, March 1, the committee of the undergraduates for preparedness presented a report in which it says: "Every Tech man should feel that he holds his life and his ability for work in trust for his country—to be rendered up at whatever moment and in whatever way would be most useful. Patriotism should be uppermost in every man's heart, but intelligent rather than blind patriotism. If at this moment the most intelligently useful course is to remain at Techonology, every man should follow this course. When the time comes for action, as it surely will, men should act with only one thought and one desire—to do their utmost for their country to which they owe their own liberty and happiness."

The committee has further set before the students in permanent form various charts with reference to the organization of the Army and the Navy as well as a survey of the available industrial field. The committee recommends further the examination of the students to determine whether they are physically fit for service in the Army or Navy. The class not fit for such service would prepare for definite industrial work. The class that is fit for service should prepare for such service. Men who wish to enlist should enlist through the Regular Army Officers' Reserve Corps. Technical education will be most valuable in the Engineers' Corps, Coast Artillery and Ordnance Department. The Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry are second choice, arranged in order of preference. With reference to the

the committee finds that it is more likely to see service than the Army.

EDUCATORS ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

The Society of the Genesee, whose members are associated with Rochester, N.Y., and other cities and towns in the valley of the Genesee, devoted their annual dinner, held in New York on the evening of March 3, to the discussion of the subject of national defense. The principal speakers were Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., and Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester. Letters on the subject under discussion were read from the presidents of some of our leading institutions of learning.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, formerly president of Harvard, wrote: "In the present highly developed condition of warfare on land and sea there is only one way of providing for the national defense, namely, universal military service of the Swiss sort."

President Hadley, of Yale, said: "I believe that the university should be so organized as to train men who can serve as officers for the instruction of reserves in time of peace and for acting as their leaders in time of war. The general plan outlined by the War Department appears to me well adapted to the purpose."

President Schurman wrote: "Cornell was in a thorough condition of military preparedness before the nation-wide movement in favor of it began. It had long been awake to the necessity of national defense, and, with no support from public opinion, it put into practice in the academic community and recognized as an important concomitant of general and professional education that system of universal required military training which statesmen and generals are to-day holding up as a theoretical ideal and practical necessity for the nation. It is the aim of Cornell University to give undergraduate military training enough to qualify them to become lieutenants of volunteers. And the annual inspections of the War Department show that this task is being accomplished successfully."

President Wheeler, of the University of California, wrote: "I am in favor of universal training. Bearing arms in readiness to defend is a constituent part of civic duty. A good citizen does not want to hire his fighting done for him. A citizen soldier represents the way to stamp out militarism. When it comes to choosing officers for the reserve we Americans cannot base our choice, as Europe does, on social caste or the possession of goods; we must turn to the colleges. Natural leadership of some sort there must be, and that leadership the higher education will provide."

Said President Butler, of Columbia: "It is my opinion that the specific military training of young men should be kept separate from their school and college life and should be under direct national supervision and control. This is the case in both France and Germany, and the principle upon which it rests is, in my judgment, sound."

Among the first duties of citizenship as prescribed in the Constitution is to provide for the common defense. It is the duty of every college to produce leaders in citizenship. More useful, to my mind, than voluntary or compulsory military training in the colleges is the guidance of the individual student towards a resolve that the citizens of our country shall stand for the honor of their land."

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, is very strongly of the opinion that the university of to-day owes a particular obligation to the country to give its students some knowledge of military procedure so that in the event of a national emergency they may be of the greatest possible service to their country."

SCHOOL CAMP ASSOCIATION.

At a luncheon held at the Bankers' Club in New York city, on March 6, the National School Camp Association, Inc., organized for the industrial and military training of boys, elected officers. Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and Controller of New York city, was elected president; U.S. Senator William M. Calder, vice president; Frederick L. Long, secretary; and Jacob C. Klinck, treasurer. The following constitute the board of directors: Herman A. Metz, Senator Calder, Jacob C. Klinck, Lewis L. Pounds, president Borough of Brooklyn; Brig. Gen. John H. Foote, Brevet Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, Major Almet Reed Latson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, George Gordon Battle, Edward C. Blum and William H. English.

The association expects to take about 20,000 New York boys to camp next July and August. Drills are now being held in the city armories and many school buildings one or two days every week. The association is particularly anxious to enroll working boys for training and for industrial development. Only five per cent. of schoolboys ever get higher than the grammar grades. It is the ninety-five per cent. who are compelled to quit school and go to work that the association is reaching after. For their accommodation "commuter camps" will be arranged where they may spend their nights, get supper and breakfast, take an hour or two of physical training and get to work in the mornings.

The advisory committee of the association is composed of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N.; Major John Purroy Mitchel, of New York city; Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Mr. Metz. The association is now organizing the telegraph messenger boys of New York and is also organizing in all of the schools, public, parochial and private. The cost of this work to the boys has been reduced to the minimum. For \$24.10 a boy can purchase his uniform and equipment and spend the entire two months of the summer vacation at one of the association camps. Camps will be held this year at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and in New Jersey.

The difficulties of being strictly neutral and of not committing any "overt" acts while conducting a Service magazine in this country are illustrated by a brief correspondence that appears in the Editor's Bulletin of the Journal of the Military Service Institution for March-April. A captain in the Regular Army who is a member of the Institution wrote a letter to the editor of the Journal offering his resignation as a member of the Institution, owing to the amount of "rabid" British sentiment as revealed in the reprints section of the magazine. In his witty reply Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., declares that personally he "makes no pretense to neutrality of feeling or sentiment in the war now raging among the European Powers," and that "if he has at any period of his earthly existence inclined to absolute neu-

trality toward any issue fairly brought to his attention, he has forgotten what it was." He says that the Journal, however, is another matter. "That is strictly neutral—by injunction." He publicly states that "this is the second protest received by the Journal covering identical grounds. The first came from Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché to the German Embassy, who left this country for his own under somewhat urgent circumstances. The Army register shows the writer of this letter 'born in Germany.' The coincidence of nativity suggests possibility that the two gentlemen concerned may have made no nearer approximation to a perfect condition of mental and spiritual neutrality than has the unhappy Journal with all its well meant efforts in this direction."

BIDS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

The new plan of purchasing supplies for the Army with members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce acting in an advisory capacity was tried out on March 5, when bids for tents, clothing and other equipment to the value of \$15,000,000 were opened in six large American cities. In addition to their advice as to whether bidders were in position to "handle" the contract they sought, the civilian experts rendered invaluable service in interesting new bidders. It is improbable that any of the contracts for which bids were asked will be let for several months. Under the law, the Secretary of War cannot create a deficit except for the equipping or maintenance of troops in the field and he is also facing a large "past due" bill as a result of the failure of the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the Army Appropriation bill.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis and Boston were the centers selected for the receipt of bids. In New York city Col. John M. Carson, Jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, depot quartermaster, has had his hands full in receiving bids for the largest amount of clothing and supplies for the Army since the Civil War. Although Colonel Carson, like other officers of the Quartermaster Corps, is hampered by what is considered by many officers to be an antiquated system of conducting business, he handles the work in the most masterly manner. Bidders who have dealings with the Colonel testify to the uniform courtesy with which they are received, and to the efforts of the Colonel under great handicap to expedite the matter.

The bids opened in New York on March 5 were for 10,000 pairs of rubber boots, 150,000 hat cords, 672,000 parts of underwear, 8,000 pairs of gauntlets, 20,000 pairs of horsehide gloves, 54,000 pairs of riding gloves, 160,000 pairs of woollen gloves, 150,000 service hats, 50,000 cravats, 800,000 pairs of shoelaces, 250,000 pairs of infantry leggings, 10,000 pairs of cavalry leggings, 10,000 pairs of arctic overshoes, 60,000 ponchos, 450,000 pairs of shoes, 300,000 pairs of cotton stockings, 1,000,000 pairs of woollen stockings, 400,000 cotton undershirts, 300,000 woollen undershirts, 27,500 slickers, 152,000 gross large bronze coat buttons, 24,150 gross small bronze coat buttons, 5,500 gross plain overcoat buttons, 1,000,000 large tent pins, 1,000,000 shelter tent pins, 100,000 shelter tent poles, 10,000 pyramidal tents, 515 ridge poles for tropical hospital tents, 2,060 tropical hospital wall tents, 6,500 poles for them, 135 ridge poles for storage tents, 405 upright poles, 1,080 poles for storage tents, 480 large ridge poles, 960 large upright poles, 5,000 small ridge poles and 10,000 upright poles; 200,000 yards of padding canvas at sixteen and a half cents a yard and 100,000 mosquito bars at seventy-two cents each; 100,000 olive drab cotton service coats at \$1.17½ each; 150,000 pairs of cotton breeches at eighty-five cents each, and 10,000 pairs of rubber boots at \$3.21 a pair.

Bids opened at Philadelphia included the following: Approximately 10,000,000 yards of textiles, 450,000 pairs of shoes, 600,000 undergarments, 1,300,000 pairs of stockings, 10,000 pairs of rubber boots, 200,000 pairs of gloves and 150,000 blankets, together with items for the manufacture of overcoats, blouses and breeches, were included in the bidding. Proposals were also received for a vast amount of miscellaneous equipage.

The bids will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington.

DISCLOSING THE NAVY'S PLANS.

During the discussion of the bill authorizing the President to supply American merchant ships with defensive arms on March 3, Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a disclosure of a plan for the protection of merchantmen which he declared had been devised by expert officials of the Navy Department. He made his revelation in the innocent form of a question and was interrupted by Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, who pointed out the impropriety of describing any plan of the Navy Department on the grounds that he thought the Senate "should at least pay some slight respect ourselves to the bills we passed the other day, forbidding citizens of the United States from attempting to discover and punishing them for revealing such things as are being discussed in this debate." With complete unconcern over this very pertinent objection, Senator Stone went on with his statement, which we give without the interruptions and the extraneous matter. He declared:

"It is said that expert officials of the Navy Department have devised a scheme or program for placing on board the merchant ships, when they go out from our ports, and as a part of their equipment, two or more small boats, submarine chasers, having unusual speed capacity. The plan is to have these boats, which are to be public boats, lowered to the surface on reaching a zone of danger. They are then to hover about the merchant ship, scuttle, and attack when seen. With this program carried out, what would be the legal status of the merchant ship?"

After Mr. Hughes had interjected his remarks about the impropriety of revealing such secrets, Mr. Stone continued: "We cannot keep that a secret. It is impossible, and I did not assume and do not assume that anybody in any department of the government believes that it could be or desire that it should be kept a secret. There is not any reason for it with reference to the truth any more than there is with reference to the guns or the men, the gunners. Mr. President, I refer to it for this reason, that as soon as these armed boats, borne on the decks of the great merchant liners to the borders of the so-called danger zone, are lowered to the surface and hover about the ship, scouting out, seeking hostile craft, and attacking when necessary, I wanted to know that if this program is carried out what would be the legal status of the ship? Would she remain a private merchant vessel, or would she take on the character of an auxiliary or quasi-public vessel?"

THE QUESTION OF ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Length of service promotion will do much to eliminate professional jealousies. As a principle, therefore, I am heartily in favor of it. In establishing it, however, we must be at pains to lay no foundations for new jealousies—new heart-burnings. In measuring length of service to disregard the four hard years at West Point is an essential injustice. If made a part of the law, it will rear the crop of discontent, jealousy, and hatred which is the honest fruit of injustice.

Let me compare the development of the entry from civil life, and of the West Pointer. The boy entering college, through the entire four years is in, and of the civilian world. He never loses touch with its ever-changing face. His daily associations teach him to discern its developing opportunities, and aid and prepare him to adjust his plan of life toward making the most of them. At the end of four years he finds himself on familiar terms with the world he is about to enter, with many alternative paths open to him, each leading after proper application to success. The Army is but one of them. If he selects it, he passes the gauntlet of but one examination, after which he finds himself a full-fledged Army officer, possessed of no special training for the position, but given two years, at full pay of an officer, in which to qualify. If those two years should shew him to be not of the military type, he has still his broad general training, and his large circle of acquaintances in the business world, to fall back upon.

Take now the boy about to enter West Point. He is nothing but a boy, with his fertile imagination unhampered by the disillusionments of later years. He has no actual conception of what he is going into. To know West Point one must have gone through it. There is no other way. The boy's mind is burning with a glorious picture compounded of the highly inaccurate hero tales with which our militarily misinformed American people is filled. So inspired he commits himself to the unknown. Here is no general training, of broad possible application. He is taken in hand immediately by products of the system of which he has become a part. At once the thorough specialization which is to continue for four years is begun. The very atmosphere he breathes is different from the one which he just left. He is in a world as strange and as far from the world he left, as is the world of another century. During these four crystallizing years he is as completely out of touch with the business world as he is with China. Given that he finds he has made a mistake, that he is not adapted to the military profession, he feels bound to see it through, rather than be one of those who did not finish. If he likes the work, he will, at graduation, have faced one entrance examination, and eight semi-annuals, each one capable of terminating his military career, and each one more exacting than the one test passed by the civilian entry. At graduation he is prepared to take up his work as an officer immediately and effectively. But what is his outlook at graduation, provided he has found the profession of arms distasteful? For four years he has been cast and moulded for nothing else. The business world is a great unknown to him. If he elects that, for some time he is under a handicap.

Let me propose this: Promotion by length of service after the periods proposed by Mr. Tilson. (All the experience of the present war is in favor of lower ages in the higher grades.) That all officers be commissioned from West Point, or from the ranks. And that all West Pointers be required, before entrance to the Academy to serve one year in the ranks of the Regular Army. That the war provisions of Mr. Tilson's bill be retained. That constructive service be allowed for service at the Military and Naval Academies, in the ranks of the Army, and in the Volunteers. That constructive service be allowed to chaplains, doctors, dental surgeons. That the above-named, together with veterinarians and second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, be exempt from the requirement of previous service in the ranks, or at West Point.

JUSTICE.

CREDIT IN ARMY FOR NAVY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The agitation for "Promotion by Length of Service" in the Army should perhaps not call for any comments from a naval officer, but I cannot remain quiet when I read what are really slams against these officers of ours, who owing to seasickness or to some other good reason left the Navy and were taken into the Coast Artillery Corps. I, myself, at one time would have resigned and applied for a commission in the Coast Artillery Corps had I been allowed to do so. The point I wish to make is this: those officers are fully as competent as West Pointers graduated the same year as they, and are certainly entitled to rank with them regardless of the number of years elapsing from graduation from the Naval Academy to entrance in the Coast Artillery Corps, provided those years be spent in active naval service. In fact, they are probably better qualified for the duties of an officer in the corps owing to their training on board men-of-war, the units against which our coast batteries are prepared. And every man of them is a trained officer especially proficient in big—and intermediate—caliber guns, having been drilled therein the greater part of three months of each year, during the four-year course at Annapolis as well as during his stay with the fleet. I'll put a Navy man up against anyone from any walk of life when it comes to ability in Coast Artillery service, and I don't except West Pointers. I have followed the careers of those who have left us and I am satisfied that their records demonstrate their fitness. If I am not mistaken, one of our graduates upon commission in the Coast Artillery Corps was made instructor in ballistics at the Artillery School in Fort Monroe, showing what the higher Army officers think of Navy material.

So much for their ability. Again, supposing the Naval Academy graduate went into the Coast Artillery Corps immediately upon graduation. He would by law rank directly after the West Point graduates of the same summer. Now, if he goes to sea for one, two or more years, isn't it logical to suppose that in that time he becomes more learned in his profession, which is so akin to that of the Coast Artillery Corps and thus more valuable to the latter organization? It is an infusion of new blood—not the kind that comes in without experience because of the passing of an examination, but the kind that is tried, reliable and experienced and brings new ideas.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That was a very fair article of "Major, Medical Corps" (in your issue Feb. 24, page 816), in which he votes for the plan for promotion by length of service, but thinks

the constructive service for medical officers should be greater. It will be seen, however, by an examination of the Army Register of 1916, that he labors under a misapprehension as to relative ages. Taking some thirty Engineer officers, we find the average age of appointment is 22.7 years, while forty-four officers of a regiment in which there are other appointments besides those from the Military Academy show an average of twenty-four minus, or a combined average of twenty-three plus.

First lieutenants in the Medical Corps appointed at an age of thirty (or less) average twenty-seven, while the Medical Reserve officers appointed at an age of thirty (or less) show also an average of twenty-seven. Whoever draws a new bill or amends one already introduced should see that service as a medical reserve officer is credited, and this would put the line and Medical Corps on a parity, as it would balance the original appointment of the line at twenty-three with four years' actual service as a second lieutenant, or twenty-seven, with the original appointment as a medical reserve first lieutenant at twenty-seven. Those medical officers who served as contract surgeons should also get credit in any bill introduced.

INFANTRY.

OPINIONS OF A SHAVETAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Although the following suggestions emanate from the brain of a shavetail, I cannot help from offering them. I do not think that promotion should be based upon personal, but solely upon tactical reasons, for the Army should not be a benevolent institution for the benefit of the individual, but a fighting machine for national defense. It would be only fair to give officers that had been in the service for nine years the pay of captain, but to give them the rank would be the greatest folly. By this plan there would be 131 colonels in the Cavalry in 1920. As there would be only twenty-five regiments, it is easy to see that this system would not make 106 colonels very well satisfied. It is undoubtedly true that none of these 106 colonels would welcome the idea of commanding a squadron or a troop. To overburden the Cavalry with such a number of useless colonels would stultify ambition and cause general dissatisfaction. How then can promotion be made fast enough? Not by selection like they have in the Navy, but by elimination of the inapt and the unfit. Make the examinations for promotion much harder than they now are and make the yearly ninety mile and Russian rides real tests of a field officer's ability to stand hard service.

Instead of commissioning men direct from the ranks send them to a school similar to Saint Maixent for a year and then if they have done satisfactory work commission them. Only sergeants should be eligible for this school. The present easy examination for civilians should be done away with, and in its place graduates from universities and colleges having senior divisions of the Officers' Training Corps should be commissioned after having been recommended by the officer detailed at the institution and after having passed a physical examination.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only magazine published by civilians that has an intelligent knowledge of our military needs and of the necessity for a firm military policy.

SHAVETAIL.

RELATIVE ABILITY OF WEST POINT MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Feb. 3, Colonel Tillman asks for further statistics concerning the performance of West Point graduates as compared with the graduates of civilian colleges generally, and also as to the performance of football men.

In order to reply to Colonel Tillman and at the same time to clear up a misapprehension created by an incomplete quotation in your review of my paper in the January Journal of the Military Service Institution, the following facts, developed in that paper, are represented:

1. In civil life about eighty per cent. of the men who stand high in their classes at high school later stand high at college.

2. An overwhelming proportion of the honor men at college become the honor men later in technical or professional school.

3. In all cases the percentage of men in any part of any class who attain prominence in after life is in direct ratio to their class standing. Habits of systematic study and perseverance acquired at school persist through life.

4. About ten per cent. of all college graduates attain marked success in after life.

5. The same results obtain among West Point graduates, but to a less degree. Ratio of first man to last man about 7:1; first ten per cent. to last ten per cent., about 5:1; first quarter to last quarter, about 5:2.

6. About twenty per cent. of West Point graduates who resign attain marked success in after life, and about the same proportion of those who remain in the Service attain general rank. I do not claim that 100 per cent. of the honor men are perfect, nor that 100 per cent. of the last section men are worthless.

Answering Colonel Tillman's question specifically, it is seen from four and six above that about twice as large a proportion of West Pointers attain marked success in after life as compared with a corresponding class of civilians. On the other hand, of those who do attain success, about twice as large a proportion of the civilians will be honor men as compared with the West Pointers. In other words, among West Point graduates, five honor men attain success for every last section man, whereas in civil life the ratio is about ten to one.

Leaving out minor factors, I asserted that the difference was due, in my opinion, to the fact that only about ten per cent. of the civilians rise to a position equivalent to that of colonel, whereas in the Army almost 100 per cent. of those who live long enough get to be colonel, regardless of capacity or deserts, and hence are in line for selection due to seniority or some fortuitous combination of circumstances.

Apply the above figures to the case, under any form of competition, either in civil life or in the Army. Not over twenty per cent. would rise to eminence or to position equivalent to that of colonel. Therefore, almost eighty per cent. of our colonels are certain to be of inferior material. Most of them should never have gotten beyond the grade of captain, not over forty per cent. say beyond major, etc. Each promotion should have been won by competition based on actual performance as it is in the German army, where few reach field rank, and only the very best reach general rank. If a man with proper training cannot qualify as a brigadier general by the time he is forty-five he never will.

With regard to the athletes, I have not had time to complete my statistics nor to separate the football men

but the following is presented for what it may be worth:

Three hundred and eighteen or fifteen per cent. of the 2,134 graduates of the twenty-six classes from 1891 to 1916 have won their "A," distributed as follows to class standing:

Group.	No.	Per cent.
First quarter	77	24.2
Second quarter	88	27.7
Third quarter	88	27.7
Fourth quarter	65	20.4
Upper half	165	52.0
Lower half	153	48.0
Middle half	176	55.4

There is not enough difference in the percentages to indicate much except that brains do not seem to be any disadvantage to an athlete. The first quarter seem to be struggling so hard for position and the last quarter for existence that the middle half have more time to give to athletics.

In the above computation each man was counted but once, whereas some men won their "A" in several sports and in successive years. The ratios would better represent the actual conditions, if every "A" won should be counted, but I had not the data, and the results would probably not be materially different.

JAMES GORDON STEESE,
Capt., Corps of Engrs.

OUR NAVY NEEDS AND NAVY POLICIES.

"The most pressing need of our Navy is increased personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, and this is regardless of whether there is any further increase in ships," writes Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., in a paper on "Our Naval Problem," published in the March number of the North American Review. "The ratio of personnel to ship displacement is dangerously small even now, and it is more important to keep this ratio sufficient than it is to add new guns or new submarines. With the personnel-displacement ratio too small, the work of preparation for war piles up ahead, instead of being completed in the present, until those who are responsible (every person in the Navy in his own sphere) are borne down physically and in spirit."

Commander Cotten points out that the "naval frontiers" of the United States now range from Porto Rico to the Philippines, and that in case of war it may be the decision of the people of the United States to abandon the Philippines, leaving us with a western naval frontier which he styles the Aleutian-Hawaiian-Panama line. He regards the Caribbean Sea as the most important scene of probable enemy operations and in his general survey of the country's naval problem he comes to these conclusions.

"To defend our frontier we need three fleets: an Atlantic fleet, a Caribbean fleet, and a Pacific fleet, and the three should be approximately of the same composition. The composition of each of these three fleets should be such that by a junction of two of them we could hope to meet, with fair prospect of victory, any force that could, in reason, be brought to bear against our naval frontier. This condition would seem to be met by a main fighting strength, for each fleet, of two squadrons of dreadnaughts and one of battle cruisers, each squadron composed of nine ships; one fast scout for each dreadnaught, to locate the enemy and work with destroyers, and two destroyers for each capital ship. When this ideal is attained (if ever) we could bring to bear in either ocean a minimum effective fleet of thirty-six dreadnaughts, eighteen cruiser battleships, thirty-six scouts and 108 destroyers. Of course, in addition to these there should be a more or less extensive fleet of auxiliaries, fuel ships, ammunition ships, food ships, repair ships, hospital ships, mine layers, transports, tugs and tenders."

"If one will glance at our naval frontier he will see behind it at various places points of manifest strategic value, as New York Harbor, Delaware Bay, etc. Each of these points should, at all times be covered by not less than three submarines, which will make nine, based on each of these strategic points, that could come out when summoned to actual attack. Of these strategic points that really go to make up our naval frontier (leaving out Guam and the Philippines) there are twenty, which gives us for our required number of submarines, 180. The outline here given of what constitutes for us an adequate Navy may seem to many Americans extreme, but there is only one standard of comparison for navies, and that is other navies."

BIDS FOR NAVY SHELLS.

Bids from domestic manufacturers for large quantities of 14-inch high-explosive shells for the Navy, which were opened on March 8, show a wide range in both price and time required for delivery. For obvious reasons the quantities on which bids were asked cannot be stated at this time. The proposals received by the Navy Department follow:

Bidder.	Price per projectile.	Deliveries to commence after award.
Crucible Steel Co.	\$285	90 days
Midvale Steel Co.	325	455 days
Washington Steel and Ordnance Co.	320	365 days
E. W. Bliss Co.	475	8 months
American Clay Machinery Co., Bucyrus, Ohio.	294.85	4 months
Bethlehem Steel Co.	290	14 months

Officials of the Department declined to say whether contracts were let on any of the above proposals.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The hockey team of the U.S.S. Des Moines has won the championship of Egypt, writes a correspondent from Alexandria, Egypt. The prize was a silver cup and to each member of the team has been awarded a medal and diploma of merit. There were four teams playing in the series and each team was to play three games. After the first game, which the Des Moines won by a score of 5-0, all teams except the Des Moines declared they would not play any more unless the referee was changed. This referee was chosen by the president of the International Union of Sporting Societies of Egypt, which is affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, under whose rules the games were to be played. The refusal to play was considered a violation of the rules of this society and, consequently, the Des Moines team was declared the winner of the series.

Ollie Olson and Andrew Erickson said to be deserters

from the German freight fleet at Santa Rosalia, Cal., told Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States Pacific Fleet, on March 6, of encountering three German mobile radio stations between La Paz and Tijuana, Lower California. They declared their statement was true.

It was reported on March 3 that the sailing of the U.S. North Dakota from the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., about ten days before that date was occasioned by an explosion in the drydock, in which she was waiting for repairs, that damaged the dock in four places. The concrete work was damaged causing the drydock to crack and cave in on the land side. After a survey the North Dakota was ordered out. About the time of the explosion a number of shots were heard. It is said that four men were arrested after a chase. It could not be learned if the men were charged with causing the explosion or what disposition has been made of them.

The Ledger Despatch, of Norfolk, Va., notes the fact that a sonnet entitled "Dewey," which appeared on the editorial page of the New York Herald, was from the pen of Edward A. Platt, the poet-lecturer of the Marine Corps, now attached to the local post. Mr. Platt telegraphed the sonnet to the Herald, and it appeared with mourning border in double column measure and black type, being given a conspicuous position on the editorial page of the paper.

The plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N.J., is being enlarged fifty per cent. to provide facilities for building the battleships Colorado and Washington and freight steamships, according to an announcement made on March 8.

A joint resolution authorizing Governor Williams to "pay a reward of \$100 to the first American gunners who destroys a German submarine caught in an attempt to sink an American ship or any ship carrying American passengers," was introduced in the Lower House of the Legislature of Oklahoma on March 8.

The Navy Department has established an officer at Pier A at the Battery, Hudson river, New York city, for the purpose of enrolling officers and seamen of American merchant ships in the U.S. Naval Reserves. Lieut. Taylor Merrill, U.S.N., is detailed to take charge of the work and the office will, it is expected, be retained about six weeks. Several officers and men from vessels of the Clyde, Mallory, Southern Pacific, and United Fruit lines were enrolled on March 8. The officers received rank equivalent to that which they held in the merchant service.

Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., has been ordered to Chicago in connection with the building up of a "naval reserve" of 500 motor boats along the Great Lakes district. It is believed that he will find little trouble in securing this number of boats and men to be used for coast defense in the event of war.

Among the articles in the February number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers are "Investigation of Shafting Failures and Engine Vibration on Vessels of the 'Louisiana' Class," by Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and Ernest J. Janson; "Machinery for Capital Vessels," by Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., and "Submarine Signalling-Fessenden, Oscillator," by H. J. H. Fay, this last named article being illustrated with some drawings of an original and illuminating character. Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Conn, Jr., U.S.N., writes "Directions for Using the Gas Analysis Apparatus"; Lieut. (J.G.) K. F. Smith, U.S.N., contributes a paper on "Rationality in Physical and Metallographic Testing," and H. J. Vander Eb discusses John Airey's paper on "The Strength of Boiler Furnaces."

The owners of Crab Island, comprising about fifty acres on the New Jersey coast near Little Egg Harbor, have offered this island to the Navy Department for use as a naval base. In the letter to Mr. Daniels, McKeever Brothers, Inc., the present holders of the property, pointed out that it is the only harbor on the coast "between Sandy Hook and the Delaware Breakwater" that is available for this purpose. The Tuckerton wireless station is available, two miles away. "You may have immediate possession," the offer concluded.

"A Marine Corps order is about to be issued which will put into effect a radical change of policy," says Major Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., in the Marines Magazine. "During their first few weeks at the depot, recruits will be given old rifles upon which to cut their teeth. But when a recruit has thoroughly learned how to clean a rifle, how not to drop it on the slightest provocation, and how to take care of it generally, he will be issued a good rifle and equipment, which he will keep throughout his enlistment."

The German cruiser Cormoran interned in Guam is not the one that was in Manila in '98, writes A. W. MacKenzie, C.E., of Boise, Idaho, who was at Guam when the ship was interned. The Cormoran in Guam is a converted merchant ship captured from Russia by Germany before the taking of Tsingtau. She is armed with the battery taken from the original Cormoran and the Condor. "The old Cormoran is, I think, the same type as the Geier in Honolulu," adds our correspondent.

In reply to a letter from the Major General Commandant as to the liability of Marine Corps exchanges to the payment of a special tax under the provisions of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, on proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue stated that if the post exchanges are under the complete control of the Secretary of the Navy as governmental agencies, they are not liable to such special tax.

A prospective inventor sent an inquiry to the Navy Department as to the requirements of the Navy in the matter of dirigibles. He received a reply from Secretary Daniels which he gives as follows: A dirigible should be about 400 feet long, should carry a dead weight, according to design furnished with bid, must make fifty miles an hour through still air, must be able to fly twenty hours and carry twenty men.

An understanding was reached on the type of patrol boat for the First Naval District at a conference in Boston, Mass., on March 7, of the civilian aids to the commandant of the navy yard, Charleston, Capt. William R. Rush, and Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, U.S.N. The conference was held in the commandant's office at the navy yard, and was followed by a second conference of the aids with Commander Hasbrouck alone. It had been found that large and very expensive boats might cost

more than some would want to contribute as a patriotic gift. For this reason it seemed better to settle upon a type of minimum requirement as all that could reasonably be expected. This applies only to the boats which are to be built with a view to serving as naval auxiliaries in time of war. The minimum length will be forty-five feet and such boats will probably cost \$12,000 or \$15,000. Arrangements will be made for putting gun mounts on the boats now built and which the Government will take over if a mobilization is ordered.

We publish on page 888 a noteworthy article by Mr. F. Huntington Clark, a young engineer, entitled "How to Circumvent Submarines." The ideas of Mr. Clark have been approved by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and by numerous practical men engaged in the shipping business, and there is an excellent prospect that they will soon take definite shape.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 2, 1917.

Among the speakers at a recent meeting at the Cabrillo Commercial Club, when the project of establishing an Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. here was discussed, were Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, U.S.A., representing Col. George T. Patterson, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Rosecrans, and Chaplain Leroy Nelson Taylor, U.S.N., representing Admiral W. B. Caperton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. Much interest is being shown in the plan, and the local committee, with headquarters at the Cabrillo Club, will keep it before the public until the necessary funds are forthcoming to erect a building to meet the needs of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy stationed at or visiting San Diego.

At a meeting in Tijuana, Lower California, on the 27th, Major W. A. Burnside, U.S.A., representing Col. William A. Glassford, in command at the North Island Aeronaautical Academy, extended the personal thanks of the aviation authorities to Governor Esteban Cantu for his aid in the work of rescuing Lieut. Col. Harry J. Bishop and Lieut. W. A. Robertson, Jr., who recently narrowly escaped death on the desert, following a flight from North Island, which terminated several hundred miles across the border in Mexico.

At the U.S. Grant Hotel last evening was held the annual banquet of the local association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Capt. Joseph H. Smith, U.S.V., was toastmaster, and the speakers included Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired; Col. J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A.; Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A.; Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., retired; Col. C. H. Rippey, U.S.V.; Gen. A. J. Sampson, U.S.V.; Judge M. A. Luce and Companion R. M. Powers. Others present included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. C. B. Vogdes, U.S.A.; Mrs. Sebree, Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, U.S.A.; Mrs. Maize, Mrs. John L. Sehon, Mrs. Walter Taliarfero, Mrs. O'Neil, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell, U.S.A.

THE NAVY.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 1, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Chandler Campbell to be major from Aug. 29, 1916. First lieutenants to be captains from Aug. 29, 1916: William C. Wise, Jr., Ernest A. Perkins, Ralph E. Davis, Roy D. Lowell and David S. Barry, Jr.

Citizens to be second lieutenants, for a probationary period of two years, from Feb. 12, 1917: George F. Adams, Mass.; George W. Spotts, Va.; Bruce J. Millner, Va.; Emmett W. Skinner, Kas., and Jesse J. Burks, Va.

ORDERS 6, FEB. 17, 1917, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

26. Gives instructions so as to provide that enlisted men of the Marine Corps may, at all times, have in their possession rifles with whose shooting qualities they are familiar, and in order that all men on duty, or during transfer, may be equipped at all times for field service.

Officers are cautioned as to the necessity of frequently inspecting the arms and equipment of men whose duties do not provide for their presence at the usual routine inspections.

COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Having Supervision—Hon. Byron R. Newton.

Captain Commandant—Ellsworth P. Bertholf.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 2.—Capt. of Engrs. D. McFrench detached South ern Division; upon relief will proceed home and await orders.

MARCH 6.—Capt. D. F. A. De Otte detached duty as as sistant inspector at headquarters on 17th inst.; to command Morrow.

Capt. George C. Carmine detached Morrow upon relief; for duty as assistant inspector at headquarters.

Second Lieut. J. M. Earp detached Manning; to Apache.

Second Lieut. F. H. Sexton detached Apache; to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Stika detached Unalga; to Tus carra.

Second Lieut. W. H. Eberly detached Unalga; to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager detached Manning; to Mohawk.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet, on Unalga, assigned land duty.

Third Lieut. D. P. Marvin detached Snohomish; upon re turn of Unalga to Seattle to the Unalga.

MARCH 8.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. Francis E. Fitch preparatory orders to Algonquin.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Sydney B. Orne preparatory orders to Tybee.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson preparatory orders to duty at headquarters.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall preparatory orders to Monomoy.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

In a gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the oil tank steamer Louisiana, on Little Gull Shoals, off Ocean City, Md., on the night of March 4, 1917, the Coast Guard cutter Yamacraw lost ten of her seamen. The list of the dead, as given out by the Coast Guard Service, follows:

Harris, Ross, gunner; Mrs. Mary M. Fulcher, aunt, Stacy, N.C.

Grady, R. J., master-at-arms; Mrs. Elizabeth Grady, mother, 919 South Sixtieth street, Philadelphia.

Kambran, M. L., quartermaster; Mrs. Mary E. Kambran, mother, Chincoteague, Va.

Jarvis, G. V., seaman; James W. Jarvis, father, 439 Holt street, Hampton, Va.

Garrison, R. L., ordinary seaman; Mrs. A. H. Garrison, mother, Ocracoke, N.C.

Fulcher, D., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Ethel R. Fulcher, wife, Frisco, N.C.

Austin, M. L., ordinary seaman; no address recorded.

Midgett, Thomas L., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Sabrina Midgett, mother, Manteo, N.C.

Dugger, J. A., boy, first class; Mrs. Alice Dugger, mother, 916 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

Simmons, R., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Mary Simmons, mother, Virginia Beach, Va.

In answer to rocket signals from the Louisiana, Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., of the cutter, ordered out his largest boat, manned by eight men under Gunner Harris. Mountainous seas were running, and the boat swamped before she reached the steamer's side. Life belts were thrown from the Louisiana, but apparently these were of no use.

A wireless message to Captain Ridgely apprised that officer

of the catastrophe, and volunteers from the Yamacraw immediately launched a second boat with four men aboard, one of them the cutter's wireless operator. One of the seamen was thrown from the pitching boat and, fearing that they would capsized if an attempt was made to pull him in, the others landed him to the gunwale and pulled ashore.

Captain Ridgely ordered a third boat out, manned by J. A. Dugger, a mess boy, seventeen years old, and a colored seaman, named Hogarth. It is reported that as soon as this boat was launched the sea-plug came out and she sank immediately. The seaman managed to get ashore, but the mess boy was drowned.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., in command of the Yamacraw, after he learned of the swamping or wrecking of the boat under Harris, gives the rest of the details of the rescue work to the New York Herald as follows:

"I asked if there were any available men to man another boat. First Lieut. J. H. Crozier mustered the men and saw no seamen he could trust in a lifeboat. We got under way and worked down to leeward to pick up any that might be afloat. We saw Grady and another seaman, the latter floating in a life buoy. We ran the ship alongside of Grady and dropped a line over the bow. He was not strong enough to hold it. J. J. Kennedy, steersage cook, jumped overboard with a line and succeeded in getting hold of Grady. He worked him down to the gangway, but Grady again slipped.

"I then ordered the dinghy lowered, hoping that he could be grabbed by the men if unable to get a line around him. Lieutenant Keester and others had Grady up in the gangway when the ship took a deep roll, throwing Grady back into the water, and almost carrying the other men with him.

"The dinghy was then lowered, manned by J. A. Dugger, first class boy, and William R. Hogart, of Virginia Beach, second class boy. They grabbed Grady, but were unable to hold him, and he again fell back into the water and disappeared. All of this time the searchlight was kept on the man in the buoy, and Dugger and Hogart rowed down to him. They made an attempt to lift him into the dinghy and said at the time to Lieutenant Crozier that they would capsized the boat trying to get the man in."

The Herald reports that Hogart was saved by holding on to a cask which was washed to the shore through the surf, after his boat was capsized.

When the Yamacraw went to the rescue of the Louisiana, in response to a wireless call, she had only half her crew of sixty men on board, according to a statement in the New York Herald, the other half being on shore leave. With the men lost, the Yamacraw had only fifteen men left. It requires fourteen men at their posts to navigate the cutter, so that left only one seaman for the rescue work, which was impossible. The Yamacraw, after keeping an eye out all night for her lost men, had to turn back to the Virginian Capes on the morning of March 5, and the Mohawk and the Seneca were sent to the rescue of the Louisiana.

Not the least unfortunate detail of the accident is the fact that the Louisiana was proved finally to be in no danger and got off the next day without much trouble.

An inquiry undoubtedly will be ordered from the headquarters of the Coast Guard. Captain Ridgely, by reputation and experience, is one of the most skillful men in the list of captains, and he has the unanimous sympathy of his associates in the service. The cutter at the time was only half-manned, thirty of her men being on shore leave when she steamed to the aid of the Louisiana.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has allowed a claim for \$1,491 made by the widow of Alfred O. Strom, late a gunner in the U.S. Coast Guard, reversing the action of the Auditor, who had disallowed the claim. On the afternoon of July 24, 1915, Gunner Strom left the vessel on which he was serving to go fishing alone in his skiff. The following morning his body was found on the shore near a rocky headland. It was presumed that his skiff capsized and that in swimming ashore he was drowned. The widow of a person in the Coast Guard who has died by injury received in line of duty is entitled to the pay her husband would have been entitled to receive during a period of two years. The Auditor disallowed the claim of the widow of Gunner Strom on the theory that at the time of his death he was not in line of duty. The Comptroller in reversing this stated that "The fact of his proficiency in handling a boat is well established and his conduct in leaving his vessel for but a few hours was in accordance with the usual custom of the Service. His intention was to engage in a harmless recreation very properly connected with his Service, tending to increase his efficiency in the Service, and to keep himself in good physical condition. For a man of his occupation, training and experience there was nothing hazardous or unusual in going alone in a skiff."

Capt. of Engrs. D. McFrench will be retired from active duty on March 27, 1917, when he will arrive at the statutory age of sixty-four years. This change will result probably in the promotion of 1st Lieut. (of Engrs.) H. U. Butler, now in command of the Guthrie at Philadelphia, and the place of that officer will be taken by 1st Lieut. J. I. Bryan. The vacancy in the list of lieutenants made by the promotion of Lieutenant Butler will be filled by the appointment of 2d Lieut. A. F. Patterson, whose examination soon will be ordered.

Senior Capt. Horace B. West on March 2 assumed command of the New York Division, which comprises the coast line between Gay Head to the east and Delaware Breakwater to the south. Captain West succeeded Senior Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody, who has been transferred to the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Boston.

"Handbook on the Care and Operation of Gasoline Engines," prepared by 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall, U.S.C.G., has just come from the press. It was prepared under the direction of the captain commandant for the express purpose of instructing the most amateurish Coast Guardsmen into the mysteries of the machines he may be called upon to handle. Not only is the internal-combustion engine explained in most elementary terms, but Lieutenant Prall has devoted much space to the production and refining of gasoline itself. The handbook is worthy a place on any book shelf.

The cutter Manning has arrived at South Boston after a long voyage from Astoria, Ore., via the canal. Her crew will be transferred to the Algonquin, which is under orders to be ready about April 1 to proceed to the Pacific Station. The Manning will undergo repairs and then probably will be ordered to Savannah to replace the Onondaga.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. P. H. Uberroth, San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—Capt. H. Ulke, Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss, New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

MULLOCH—Capt. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett, New York.

MANNING—Capt. B. L. Reed, South Baltimore, Md.

MOHAWK—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Station N, New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

OSSIPPEE—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter, Portland, Me.

PALMICO—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. J. H. Brown, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope, Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee, Key West, Fla.

TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macconn, Baltimore, Md.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson, Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber, New York.

YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Norfolk, Va.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Length of service promotion will do much to eliminate professional jealousies. As a principle, therefore, I am heartily in favor of it. In establishing it, however, we must be at pains to lay no foundations for new jealousies—new heart-burnings. In measuring length of service to disregard the four hard years at West Point is an essential injustice. If made a part of the law, it will rear the crop of discontent, jealousy, and hatred which is the honest fruit of injustice.

Let me compare the development of the entry from civil life, and of the West Pointer. The boy entering college, through the entire four years is in, and of, the civilian world. He never loses touch with its ever-changing face. His daily associations teach him to discern its developing opportunities, and aid and prepare him to adjust his plan of life toward making the most of them. At the end of four years he finds himself on familiar terms with the world he is about to enter, with many alternative paths open to him, each leading after proper application to success. The Army is but one of them. If he selects it, he passes the gauntlet of but one examination, after which he finds himself a full-fledged Army officer, possessed of no special training for the position, but given two years, at full pay of an officer, in which to qualify. If those two years should show him to be not of the military type, he has still his broad general training, and his large circle of acquaintances in the business world, to fall back upon.

Take now the boy about to enter West Point. He is nothing but a boy, with his fertile imagination unhampered by the disillusionments of later years. He has no actual conception of what he is going into. To know West Point one must have gone through it. There is no other way. The boy's mind is burning with a glorious picture compounded of the highly inaccurate hero tales with which our militarily misinformed American people is filled. So inspired he commits himself to the unknown. Here is no general training, of broad possible application. He is taken in hand immediately by products of the system of which he has become a part. At once the thorough specialization which is to continue for four years is begun. The very atmosphere he breathes is different from the one which he just left. He is in a world as strange and as far from the world he left, as is the world of another century. During these four crystallizing years he is as completely out of touch with the business world as he is with China. Given that he finds he has made a mistake, that he is not adapted to the military profession, he feels bound to see it through, rather than be one of those who did not finish. If he likes the work, he will, at graduation, have faced one entrance examination, and eight semi-annuals, each one capable of terminating his military career, and each one more exacting than the one test passed by the civilian entry. At graduation he is prepared to take up his work as an officer immediately and effectively. But what is his outlook at graduation, provided he has found the profession of arms distasteful? For four years he has been cast and moulded for nothing else. The business world is a great unknown to him. If he elects that, for some time he is under a handicap.

Let me propose this: Promotion by length of service after the periods proposed by Mr. Tilson. (All the experience of the present war is in favor of lower ages in the higher grades.) That all officers be commissioned from West Point, or from the ranks. And that all West Pointers be required, before entrance to the Academy to serve one year in the ranks of the Regular Army. That the war provisions of Mr. Tilson's bill be retained. That constructive service be allowed for service at the Military and Naval Academies, in the ranks of the Army, and the Volunteers. That constructive service be allowed to chaplains, doctors, dental surgeons. That the above-named, together with veterinarians and second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, be exempt from the requirement of previous service in the ranks, or at West Point.

JUSTICE.

CREDIT IN ARMY FOR NAVY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The agitation for "Promotion by Length of Service" in the Army should perhaps not call for any comments from a naval officer, but I cannot remain quiet when I read what are really slams against these officers of ours, who owing to seasickness or to some other good reason left the Navy and were taken into the Coast Artillery Corps. I, myself, at one time would have resigned and applied for a commission in the Coast Artillery Corps had I been allowed to do so. The point I wish to make is this: those officers are fully as competent as West Pointers graduated the same year as they, and are certainly entitled to rank with them regardless of the number of years elapsing from graduation from the Naval Academy to entrance in the Coast Artillery Corps, provided those years be spent in active naval service. In fact, they are probably better qualified for the duties of an officer in the corps owing to their training on board men-of-war, the units against which our coast batteries are prepared. And every man of them is a trained officer especially proficient in big—and intermediate—caliber guns, having been drilled therein the greater part of three months of each year, during the four-year course at Annapolis as well as during his stay with the fleet. I'll put a Navy man up against anyone from any walk of life when it comes to ability in Coast Artillery service, and I don't except West Pointers. I have followed the careers of those who have left us and I am satisfied that their records demonstrate their fitness. If I am not mistaken, one of our graduates upon commission in the Coast Artillery Corps was made instructor in ballistics at the Artillery School in Fort Monroe, showing what the higher Army officers think of Navy material.

So much for their ability. Again, supposing the Naval Academy graduate went into the Coast Artillery Corps immediately upon graduation. He would by law rank directly after the West Point graduates of the same summer. Now, if he goes to sea for one, two or more years, isn't it logical to suppose that in that time he becomes more learned in his profession, which is so akin to that of the Coast Artillery Corps and thus more valuable to the latter organization? It is an infusion of new blood—not the kind that comes in without experience because of the passing of an examination, but the kind that is tried, reliable and experienced and brings new ideas.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

That was a very fair article of "Major, Medical Corps" (in your issue Feb. 24, page 816), in which he votes for the plan for promotion by length of service, but thinks

the constructive service for medical officers should be greater. It will be seen, however, by an examination of the Army Register of 1916, that he labors under a misapprehension as to relative ages. Taking some thirty Engineer officers, we find the average age of appointment is 22.7 years, while forty-four officers of a regiment in which there are other appointments besides those from the Military Academy show an average of twenty-four minus, or a combined average of twenty-three plus.

First lieutenants in the Medical Corps appointed at an age of thirty (or less) average twenty-seven, while the Medical Reserve officers appointed at an age of thirty (or less) show also an average of twenty-seven. Whoever draws a new bill or amends one already introduced should see that service as a medical reserve officer is credited, and this would put the line and Medical Corps on a parity, as it would balance the original appointment of the line at twenty-three with four years' actual service as second lieutenant, or twenty-seven, with the original appointment as a medical reserve first lieutenant at twenty-seven. Those medical officers who served as contract surgeons should also get credit in any bill introduced.

INFANTRY.

OPINIONS OF A SHAVETAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Although the following suggestions emanate from the brain of a shavetail, I cannot help from offering them. I do not think that promotion should be based upon personal, but solely upon tactical reasons, for the Army should not be a benevolent institution for the benefit of the individual, but a fighting machine for national defense. It would be only fair to give officers that had been in the service for nine years the pay of captain, but to give them the rank would be the greatest folly. By this plan there would be 131 colonels in the Cavalry in 1920. As there would be only twenty-five regiments, it is easy to see that this system would not make 106 colonels very well satisfied. It is undoubtedly true that none of these 106 colonels would welcome the idea of commanding a squadron or a troop. To overburden the Cavalry with such a number of useless colonels would stultify ambition and cause general dissatisfaction. How then can promotion be made fast enough? Not by selection like they have in the Navy, but by elimination of the inapt and the unfit. Make the examinations for promotion much harder than they now are and make the yearly ninety mile and Russian rides real tests of a field officer's ability to stand hard service.

Instead of commissioning men direct from the ranks send them to a school similar to Saint Maixent for a year and then if they have done satisfactory work commission them. Only sergeants should be eligible for this school. The present easy examination for civilians should be done away with, and in its place graduates from universities and colleges having senior divisions of the Officers' Training Corps should be commissioned after having been recommended by the officer detailed at the institution and after having passed a physical examination.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only magazine published by civilians that has an intelligent knowledge of our military needs and of the necessity for a firm military policy.

SHAVETAIL.

RELATIVE ABILITY OF WEST POINT MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Feb. 3, Colonel Tillman asks for further statistics concerning the performance of West Point graduates as compared with the graduates of civilian colleges generally, and also as to the performance of football men.

In order to reply to Colonel Tillman and at the same time to clear up a misapprehension created by an incomplete quotation in your review of my paper in the January Journal of the Military Service Institution, the following facts, developed in that paper, are represented:

1. In civil life about eighty per cent. of the men who stand high in their classes at high school later stand high at college.

2. An overwhelming proportion of the honor men at college become the honor men later in technical or professional school.

3. In all cases the percentage of men in any part of any class who attain prominence in after life is in direct ratio to their class standing. Habits of systematic study and perseverance acquired at school persist through life.

4. About ten per cent. of all college graduates attain marked success in after life.

5. The same results obtain among West Point graduates, but to a less degree. Ratio of first man to last man about 7:1; first ten per cent. to last ten per cent., about 5:1; first quarter to last quarter, about 5:2.

6. About twenty per cent. of West Point graduates who resign attain marked success in after life, and about the same proportion of those who remain in the Service attain general rank. I do not claim that 100 per cent. of the honor men are perfect, nor that 100 per cent. of the last section men are worthless.

Answering Colonel Tillman's question specifically, it is seen from four and six above that about twice as large a proportion of West Pointers attain marked success in after life as compared with a corresponding class of civilians. On the other hand, of those who do attain success, about twice as large a proportion of the civilians will be honor men as compared with the West Pointers. In other words, among West Point graduates, five honor men attain success for every last section man, whereas in civil life the ratio is about ten to one.

Leaving out minor factors, I asserted that the difference was due, in my opinion, to the fact that only about ten per cent. of the civilians rise to a position equivalent to that of colonel, whereas in the Army almost 100 per cent. of those who live long enough get to be colonel, regardless of capacity or deserts, and hence are in line for selection due to seniority or some fortuitous combination of circumstances.

Apply the above figures to the case, under any form of competition, either in civil life or in the Army, not over twenty per cent. would rise to eminence or to a position equivalent to that of colonel. Therefore, almost eighty per cent. of our colonels are certain to be of inferior material. Most of them should never have gotten beyond the grade of captain, not over forty per cent. say beyond major, etc. Each promotion should have been won by competition based on actual performance as it is in the German army, where few reach field rank, and only the very best reach general rank. If a man with proper training cannot qualify as a brigadier general by the time he is forty-five he never will.

With regard to the athletes, I have not had time to complete my statistics nor to separate the football men

but the following is presented for what it may be worth: Three hundred and eighteen or fifteen per cent. of the 2,134 graduates of the twenty-six classes from 1891 to 1916 have won their "A," distributed as follows to class standing:

Group.	No.	Per cent.
First quarter	77	24.2
Second quarter	88	27.7
Third quarter	88	27.7
Fourth quarter	65	20.4
Upper half	165	52.0
Lower half	153	48.0
Middle half	176	55.4

There is not enough difference in the percentages to indicate much except that brains do not seem to be any disadvantage to an athlete. The first quarter seem to be struggling so hard for position and the last quarter for existence that the middle half have more time to give to athletics.

In the above computation each man was counted but once, whereas some men won their "A" in several sports and in successive years. The ratios would better represent the actual conditions, if every "A" won should be recounted, but I had not the data, and the results would probably not be materially different.

JAMES GORDON STEESE,
Capt., Corps of Engrs.

OUR NAVY NEEDS AND NAVY POLICIES.

"The most pressing need of our Navy is increased personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, and this is regardless of whether there is any further increase in ships," writes Lieut. Comdr. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., in a paper on "Our Naval Problem," published in the March number of the North American Review. "The ratio of personnel to ship displacement is dangerously small even now, and it is more important to keep this ratio sufficient than it is to add new guns or new submarines. With the personnel-displacement ratio too small, the work of preparation for war piles up ahead, instead of being completed in the present, until those who are responsible (every person in the Navy in his own sphere) are borne down physically and in spirit."

Commander Cotten points out that the "naval frontiers" of the United States now range from Porto Rico to the Philippines, and that in case of war it may be the decision of the people of the United States to abandon the Philippines, leaving us with a western naval frontier which he styles the Aleutian-Hawaiian-Panama line. He regards the Caribbean Sea as the most important scene of probable enemy operations and in his general survey of the country's naval problem he comes to these conclusions.

"To defend our frontier we need three fleets: an Atlantic fleet, a Caribbean fleet, and a Pacific fleet, and the three should be approximately of the same composition. The composition of each of these three fleets should be such that by a junction of two of them we could hope to meet, with fair prospect of victory, any force that could, in reason, be brought to bear against our naval frontier. This condition would seem to be met by a main fighting strength, for each fleet, of two squadrons of dreadnaughts and one of battle cruisers, each squadron composed of nine ships; one fast scout for each dreadnaught, to locate the enemy and work with destroyers, and two destroyers for each capital ship. When this ideal is attained (if ever) we could bring to bear in either ocean a minimum effective fleet of thirty-six dreadnaughts, eighteen cruiser battleships, thirty-six scouts and 108 destroyers. Of course, in addition to these there should be a more or less extensive fleet of auxiliaries, fuel ships, ammunition ships, food ships, repair ships, hospital ships, mine layers, transports, tugs and tenders."

"If one will glance at our naval frontier he will see behind it at various places points of manifest strategic value, as New York Harbor, Delaware Bay, etc. Each of these points should at all times be covered by not less than three submarines, which will make nine, based on each of these strategic points, that could come out when summoned to actual attack. Of these strategic points that really go to make up our naval frontier (leaving out Guam and the Philippines) there are twenty, which gives us for our required number of submarines, 180. The outline here given of what constitutes for us an adequate Navy may seem to many Americans extreme, but there is only one standard of comparison for navies, and that is other navies."

BIDS FOR NAVY SHELLS.

Bids from domestic manufacturers for large quantities of 14-inch high-explosive shells for the Navy, which were opened on March 8, show a wide range in both price and time required for delivery. For obvious reasons the quantities on which bids were asked cannot be stated at this time. The proposals received by the Navy Department follow:

Bidder.	Price per projectile.	Deliveries to commence after award.
Crucible Steel Co.	\$285	90 days
Midvale Steel Co.	325	455 days
Washington Steel and Ordnance Co.	320	365 days
E. W. Bliss Co.	475	8 months
American Clay Machinery Co.		
Bucyrus, Ohio	294.85	4 months
Bethlehem Steel Co.	290	14 months

Officials of the Department declined to say whether contracts were let on any of the above proposals.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The hockey team of the U.S.S. Des Moines has won the championship of Egypt, writes a correspondent from Alexandria, Egypt. The prize was a silver cup and to each member of the team has been awarded a medal and diploma of merit. There were four teams playing in the series and each team was to play three games. After the first game, which the Des Moines won by a score of 5-0, all teams except the Des Moines' declared they would not play any more unless the referee was changed. This referee was chosen by the president of the International Union of Sporting Societies of Egypt, which is affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, under whose rules the games were to be played. The refusal to play was considered a violation of the rules of this society and, consequently, the Des Moines team was declared the winner of the series.

Ollie Olson and Andrew Erickson said to be deserters

from the German freight fleet at Santa Rosalia, Cal., told Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States Pacific Fleet, on March 6, of encountering three German mobile radio stations between La Paz and Tijuana, Lower California. They declared their statement was true.

It was reported on March 3 that the sailing of the U.S.S. North Dakota from the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., about ten days before that date was occasioned by an explosion in the drydock, in which she was waiting for repairs, that damaged the dock in four places. The concrete work was damaged, causing the drydock to crack and cave in on the land side. After a survey the North Dakota was ordered out. About the time of the explosion a number of shots were heard. It is said that four men were arrested after a chase. It could not be learned if the men were charged with causing the explosion or what disposition has been made of them.

The Ledger Despatch, of Norfolk, Va., notes the fact that a sonnet entitled "Dewey," which appeared on the editorial page of the New York Herald, was from the pen of Edward A. Platt, the poet-lecturer of the Marine Corps, now attached to the local post. Mr. Platt telegraphed the sonnet to the Herald, and it appeared with a mourning border in double column measure and black type, being given a conspicuous position on the editorial page of the paper.

The plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N.J., is being enlarged fifty per cent. to provide facilities for building the battleships Colorado and Washington and freight steamships, according to an announcement made on March 8.

A joint resolution authorizing Governor Williams to "pay a reward of \$100 to the first American gunners who destroys German submarine caught in an attempt to sink an American ship or any ship carrying American passengers," was introduced in the Lower House of the Legislature of Oklahoma on March 8.

The Navy Department has established an officer at Pier A at the Battery, Hudson river, New York city, for the purpose of enrolling officers and seamen of American merchant ships in the U.S. Naval Reserves. Lieut. Taylor Merrill, U.S.N., is detailed to take charge of the work and the office will, it is expected, be retained about six weeks. Several officers and men from vessels of the Clyde, Mallory, Southern Pacific, and United Fruit lines were enrolled on March 8. The officers received rank equivalent to that which they held in the merchant service.

Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., has been ordered to Chicago in connection with the building up of a "naval reserve" of 500 motor boats along the Great Lakes district. It is believed that he will find little trouble in securing this number of boats and men to be used for coast defense in the event of war.

Among the articles in the February number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers are "Investigation of Shafting Failures and Engine Vibration on Vessels of the 'Louisiana' Class," by Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and Ernest J. Janson; "Machinery for Capital Vessels," by Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N., and "Submarine Signalling-Fessenden, Oscillator," by H. J. H. Fay, this last named article being illustrated with some drawings of an original and illuminating character. Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Conn, Jr., U.S.N., writes "Directions for Using the Gas Analysis Apparatus"; Lieut. (J.G.) K. F. Smith, U.S.N., contributes a paper on "Rationality in Physical and Metallographic Testing," and H. J. Vander Eb discusses John Airey's paper on "The Strength of Boiler Furnaces."

The owners of Crab Island, comprising about fifty acres on the New Jersey coast near Little Egg Harbor, have offered this island to the Navy Department for use as a naval base. In the letter to Mr. Daniels, McKeever Brothers, Inc., the present holders of the property, pointed out that it is the only harbor on the coast "between Sandy Hook and the Delaware Breakwater" that is available for this purpose. The Tuckerton wireless station is available, two miles away. "You may have immediate possession," the offer concluded.

"A Marine Corps order is about to be issued which will put into effect a radical change of policy," says Major Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., in the Marines Magazine. "During their first few weeks at the depot, recruits will be given old rifles upon which to cut their teeth. But when a recruit has thoroughly learned how to clean a rifle, how not to drop it on the slightest provocation, and how to take care of it generally, he will be issued a good rifle and equipment, which he will keep throughout his enlistment."

The German cruiser Cormoran interned in Guam is not the one that was in Manila in '98, writes A. W. MacKenzie, C.E., of Boise, Idaho, who was at Guam when the ship was interned. The Cormoran in Guam is a converted merchant ship captured from Russia by Germany before the taking of Tsingtau. She is armed with the battery taken from the original Cormoran and the Condor. "The old Cormoran is, I think, the same type as the Geier in Honolulu," adds our correspondent.

In reply to a letter from the Major General Commandant as to the liability of Marine Corps exchanges to the payment of a special tax under the provisions of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, on proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue stated that if the post exchanges are under the complete control of the Secretary of the Navy as governmental agencies, they are not liable to such special tax.

A prospective inventor sent an inquiry to the Navy Department as to the requirements of the Navy in the matter of dirigibles. He received reply from Secretary Daniels which he gives as follows: A dirigible should be about 400 feet long, should carry a dead weight, according to design furnished with bid, must make fifty miles an hour through still air, must be able to fly twenty hours and carry twenty men.

An understanding was reached on the type of patrol boat for the First Naval District at a conference in Boston, Mass., on March 7, of the civilian aids to the commandant of the navy yard, Charleston, Capt. William R. Rush, and Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, U.S.N. The conference was held in the commandant's office at the navy yard, and was followed by a second conference of the aids with Commander Hasbrouck alone. It had been found that large and very expensive boats might cost

more than some would want to contribute as a patriotic gift. For this reason it seemed better to settle upon a type of minimum requirement as all that could reasonably be expected. This applies only to the boats which are to be built with a view to serving as naval auxiliaries in time of war. The minimum length will be forty-five feet and such boats will probably cost \$12,000 or \$15,000. Arrangements will be made for putting gun mounts on the boats now built and which the Government will take over if a mobilization is ordered.

We publish on page 888 a noteworthy article by Mr. F. Huntington Clark, a young engineer, entitled "How to Circumvent Submarines." The ideas of Mr. Clark have been approved by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and by numerous practical men engaged in the shipping business, and there is an excellent prospect that they will soon take definite shape.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 2, 1917.

Among the speakers at a recent meeting at the Cabrillo Commercial Club, when the project of establishing an Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. here was discussed, were Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, U.S.A., representing Col. George T. Patterson, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Rosecrans, and Chaplain Leroy Nelson Taylor, U.S.N., representing Admiral W. B. Caperton, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. Much interest is being shown in the plan, and the local committee, with headquarters at the Cabrillo Club, will keep it before the public until the necessary funds are forthcoming to erect a building to meet the needs of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy stationed at or visiting San Diego.

At a meeting in Tijuana, Lower California, on the evening of Feb. 27, Major W. A. Burnsides, U.S.A., representing Col. William A. Glassford, in command at the North Island Aeronomical Academy, extended the personal thanks of the aviation authorities to Governor Esteban Cantu for his aid in the work of rescuing Lieut. Col. Harry J. Bishop and Lieut. W. A. Robertson, Jr., who recently narrowly escaped death on the desert, following a flight from North Island, which terminated several hundred miles across the border in Mexico.

At the U.S. Grant Hotel last evening was held the annual banquet of the local association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Capt. Joseph H. Smith, U.S.V., was toastmaster, and the speakers included Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired; Col. J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A.; Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A.; Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., retired; Col. C. H. Rippey, U.S.V.; Gen. A. J. Sampson, U.S.V.; Judge M. A. Luce and Companion R. M. Powers. Others present included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. C. B. Vogdes, U.S.A.; Mrs. Sebree, Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, U.S.A.; Mrs. Maize, Mrs. John L. Schon, Mrs. Walter Taliaferro, Mrs. O'Neil, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell, U.S.A.

THE NAVY.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 1, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Chandler Campbell to be major from Aug. 29, 1916. First lieutenants to be captains from Aug. 29, 1916: William C. Wise, Jr., Ernest A. Perkins, Ralph E. Davis, Roy D. Lowell and David S. Barry, Jr.

Citizens to be second lieutenants, for a probationary period of two years, from Feb. 12, 1917: George F. Adams, Mass.; George W. Spotts, Va.; Bruce J. Millner, Va.; Emmett W. Skinner, Kas., and Jesse J. Burks, Va.

ORDERS 6, FEB. 17, 1917, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

276. Gives instructions so as to provide that enlisted men of the Marine Corps may, at all times, have in their possession rifles with whose shooting qualities they are familiar, and in order that all men on duty, or during transfer, may be equipped at all times for field service.

Officers are cautioned as to the necessity of frequently inspecting the arms and equipment of men whose duties do not provide for their presence at the usual routine inspections.

COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Having Supervision—Hon. Byron R. Newton.

Captain Commandant—Ellsworth P. Berthoff.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 2.—Capt. of Engrs. D. McFrench detached South ern Division; upon relief will proceed home and await orders.

MARCH 6.—Capt. D. F. A. De Otte detached duty as as sistant inspector at headquarters on 17th inst.; to command Morrow.

Capt. George C. Carmine detached Morrow upon relief; for duty as assistant inspector at headquarters.

Second Lieut. J. M. Earp detached Manning; to Apache.

Second Lieut. F. J. Sexton detached Apache; to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Stike detached Unalga; to Tus carona.

Second Lieut. W. H. Eberly detached Unalga; to Mackinac.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager detached Manning; to Mohawk.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet, on Unalga, assigned land duty.

Third Lieut. D. P. Marvin detached Snohomish; upon re turn of Unalga to Seattle to the Unalga.

MARCH 8.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. Francis E. Fitch preparatory orders to Algonquin.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Sydney B. Orne preparatory orders to Tybee.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Johnson preparatory orders to duty at headquarters.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall preparatory orders to Morrow.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

In a gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the oil tank steamer Louisiana, on Little Gull Shoals, off Ocean City, Md., on the night of March 4, 1917, the Coast Guard cutter Yamacraw lost ten of her seamen. The list of the dead, as given out by the Coast Guard Service, follows:

Harris, Ross, gunner; Mrs. Mary M. Fulcher, aunt, Stacy, N.C.

Grady, R. J., master-at-arms; Mrs. Elizabeth Grady, mother, 919 South Sixtieth street, Philadelphia.

Kambran, M. L., quartermaster; Mrs. Mary E. Kambran, mother, Chinoteague, Va.

Jarvis, G. V., seaman; James W. Jarvis, father, 439 Holt street, Hampton, Va.

Garrison, R. L., ordinary seaman; Mrs. A. H. Garrison, mother, Ocracoke, N.C.

Fulcher, D., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Ethel R. Fulcher, wife, Frisco, N.C.

Austin, M. L., ordinary seaman; no address recorded.

Midgett, Thomas L., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Sabrina Midgett, mother, Manteo, N.C.

Dugger, J. A., boy, first class; Mrs. Alice Dugger, mother, 916 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

Simmons, R., ordinary seaman; Mrs. Mary Simmons, mother, Virginia Beach, Va.

In answer to rocket signals from the Louisiana, Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., of the cutter, ordered out his largest boat, manned by eight men under Gunner Harris. Mountainous seas were running, and the boat swamped before she reached the steamer's side. Life belts were thrown from the Louisiana, but apparently these were of no use.

A wireless message to Captain Ridgely apprised that officer

of the catastrophe, and volunteers from the Yamacraw immediately launched a second boat with four men aboard, one of them the cutter's wireless operator. One of the seamen was thrown from the pitching boat and, fearing that they would capsize if an attempt was made to pull him in, the others lashed him to the gunwale and pulled ashore.

Captain Ridgely ordered a third boat out, manned by J. A. Dugger, a mess boy, seventeen years old, and a colored seaman, named Hogarth. It is reported that as soon as this boat was launched the sea-plug came out and she sank immediately. The seaman managed to get ashore, but the mess boy was drowned.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., in command of the Yamacraw, after he learned of the swamping or wrecking of the boat under Harris, gives the rest of the details of the rescue work to the New York Herald as follows:

"I asked if I could have any available men to man another boat. First Lieut. J. H. Crozier mustered the men and saw no seamen he could trust in a lifeboat. We got under way and worked down to leeward to pick up any that might be afloat. We saw Grady and another seaman, the latter floating in a life buoy. We ran the ship alongside of Grady and dropped a line over the bow. He was not strong enough to hold it. J. J. Kennedy, steerage cook, jumped overboard with a line and succeeded in getting hold of Grady. He worked him down to the gangway, but Grady again slipped.

"I then ordered the dinghy lowered, hoping that he could be grabbed by the men if unable to get a line around him. Lieutenant Keester and others had Grady up in the gangway when the ship took a deep roll, throwing Grady back into the water, and almost carrying the other men with him.

"The dinghy was then lowered, manned by J. A. Dugger, first class boy, and William R. Hogart, of Virginia Beach, second class boy. They grabbed Grady, but were unable to hold him, and he again fell back into the water and disappeared. All of this time the searchlight was kept on the man in the buoy, and Dugger and Hogart rowed down to him. They made an attempt to lift him into the dinghy and said at the time to Lieutenant Crozier that they would capsize the boat trying to get the man in."

The Herald reports that Hogart was saved by holding on to a cask which was washed to the shore through the surf, after his boat was capsized.

When the Yamacraw went to the rescue of the Louisiana, in response to a wireless call, she had only half her crew of sixty men on board, according to a statement in the New York Herald, the other half being on shore leave. With the men lost, the Yamacraw had only fifteen men left. It requires fourteen men at their posts to navigate the cutter, so that left only one seaman for the rescue work, which was impossible. The Yamacraw, after keeping an eye out all night for her lost men, had to turn back to the Virginia Capes on the morning of March 5, and the Mohawk and the Seneca were sent to the rescue of the Louisiana.

Not the least unfortunate detail of the accident is the fact that the Louisiana was proved finally to be in no danger and got off the next day without much trouble.

An inquiry undoubtedly will be ordered from the headquarters of the Coast Guard. Captain Ridgely, by reputation and experience, is one of the most skillful men in the list of captains, and he has the unanimous sympathy of his associates in the service. The cutter at the time was only half-manned, thirty of her men being on shore leave when she steamed to the aid of the Louisiana.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has allowed a claim for \$1,491 made by the widow of Alfred O. Strom, late a gunner in the U.S. Coast Guard, reversing the action of the Auditor, who had disallowed the claim. On the afternoon of July 24, 1915, Gunner Strom left the vessel on which he was serving to go fishing alone in his skiff. The following morning his body was found on the shore near a rocky headland. It was presumed that his skiff capsized and that in swimming ashore he was drowned. The widow of a person in the Coast Guard who has died by injury received in line of duty is entitled to receive during a period of two years. The Auditor disallowed the claim of the widow of Gunner Strom on the theory that at the time of his death he was not in line of duty. The Comptroller in reversing this stated that "The fact of his proficiency in handling a boat is well established and his conduct in leaving his vessel for, but a few hours was in accordance with the usual customs of the Service. His intention was to engage in a harmless recreation very properly connected with his service, tending to increase his efficiency in the Service, and to keep himself in good physical condition. For a man of his occupation training and experience there was nothing hazardous or unusual in going alone in a skiff."

Capt. of Engrs. D. McFrench will be retired from active duty on March 27, 1917, when he will arrive at the statutory age of sixty-four years. This change will result probably in the promotion of 1st Lieut. (of Engrs.) H. U. Butler, now in command of the Guthrie at Philadelphia, and the place of that officer will be taken by 1st Lieut. J. I. Bryan. The vacancy in the list of lieutenants made by the promotion of Lieutenant Butler will be filled by the appointment of 2d Lieut. A. F. Patterson, whose examination soon will be ordered.

Senior Capt. Horace B. West on March 2 assumed command of the New York Division, which comprises the coast line between Gay Head to the east and Delaware Breakwater to the south. Captain West succeeded Senior Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody, who has been transferred to the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Boston.

A "Handbook on the Care and Operation of Gasoline Engines," prepared by 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall, U.S.C.G., has just come from the press. It was prepared under the direction of the captain commandant for the express purpose of instructing the most amateurish Coast Guardsman into the mysteries of the machines he may be called upon to handle. Not only is the internal-combustion engine explained in most elementary terms, but Lieutenant Prall has devoted much space to the production and refining of gasoline itself. The handbook is worthy of a place on any book shelf.

The cutter Manning has arrived at South Boston after a long voyage from Astoria, Ore., via the canal. Her crew will be transferred to the Algonquin, which is under orders to be ready about April 1 to proceed to the Pacific Station. The Manning will undergo repairs and then probably will be ordered to Savannah to replace the Onondaga.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALONGQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROS COGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BALTIMORE—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Stationhip. Arundel Cove, Md.

CORONACHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. B. L. Reed. South Baltimore, Md.

MOHAWK—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

OSSIPEE—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter. Portland, Me.

PAMlico—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wilmington, N.C.

TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SENECA—Capt. J. H. Brown. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.

TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun. Baltimore, Md.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGAL—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.

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THE NAVAL BILL.

Supplementing the excellent résumé by the Secretary of the Navy of the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 20632) in its larger features of naval increase and construction, which appears on page 886, we give below other principal provisions of new law contained in the bill as adopted:

Aviation.—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to secure by purchase, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, such basic patent or patents as they may consider necessary to the manufacture and development of aircraft in the United States and its dependencies, for governmental and civil purposes, and \$1,000,000 is appropriated.

Discharge of enlisted men.—Following proviso of Act of Aug. 29, 1916, is repealed: "Provided, That any person who may hereafter enlist in Navy for first time shall, in time of peace, if he so elects, receive discharge therefrom without cost to himself during month of June or December, respectively, following completion of one year's service at sea. An honorable discharge may be granted under this provision; but when so granted shall not entitle holder, in case of re-enlistment, to benefits of an honorable discharge granted upon completion of an enlistment: And provided further, That, at time, he is not under charges, or undergoing punishment, or in debt to the Government." It is provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to enlistments under the operation of the act hereby repealed.

Courts-martial.—Judges advocate of naval general courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and all commanders-in-chief of naval squadrons, commanders of navy yards and stations, officers commanding vessels of the Navy, and recruiting officers of Navy, and the adjutant and inspector, assistants adjutant and inspector, commanding officers, recruiting officers of Marine Corps, and such other officers of Regular Navy and Marine Corps, of Naval Reserve Force, of Marine Corps Reserve, and of National Naval Volunteers, as may be hereafter designated by Secretary of Navy, are authorized to administer oaths for purposes of administration of naval justice and for other purposes of naval administration.

Boards of officers.—Hereafter the Secretary of Navy may authorize senior officer present, or other commanding officer, on a foreign station to order boards of medical examiners, examining boards and retiring boards for examination of such candidates for appointment, promotion and retirement in Navy and Marine Corps as may be serving in such officer's command and may be directed to appear before any such board.

Naval Reserve Force.—Any former member of class one of U.S. Naval Reserve, established by Act of March 3, 1915, who shall have re-enlisted in Navy prior to May 1, 1917, shall be held and considered to have re-enlisted within four months from date of discharge from Navy for purpose of continuous-service pay. And any such member of the said Naval Reserve who was serving therein on Aug. 29, 1916, shall upon his application therefor, any time prior to July 1, 1917, be enrolled in Naval Reserve Force, and any such person so enrolled shall be considered as having served continuously in such Naval Reserve Force since Aug. 29, 1916, with due credit for previous and continuous service in Naval Reserve in same manner and to same effect as for equal length of service in Naval Reserve Force: Provided, That no such enrolled person shall receive any back pay or allowances for any period during which he shall have received pay or allowances, or either, for service in any other branch of naval service, regular or reserve.

Projectile plant.—Appropriation increased to \$1,375,345, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and the limit of cost fixed in Naval Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 29, 1916, is increased to \$2,080,956.

Experimental and research laboratory.—Nothing in this or any other act shall be construed as preventing or interfering with the continuation or undertaking of necessary experimental work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, as heretofore conducted under other appropriations for the Naval Establishment.

Midshipmen.—Hereafter, in addition to appointment of midshipmen to U.S. Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, Secretary of Navy is allowed 100 appointments annually, instead of 25, to be appointed from enlisted men of Navy who are citizens of U.S., and not more than 20 years of age on date of entrance to Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on date of entrance: Provided, That such appointments shall be made in order of merit from candidates who have, in competition with each other, passed required mental examination, and who passed physical examination before entrance under existing laws. The President, in his discretion, is authorized to reduce course of instruction at Naval Academy from four to three years for a period of two years from date of approval of this act, and may during said two years graduate classes which have completed a three-year course.

Promotion of officers.—Hereafter all laws relating to examination of officers of Navy for promotion shall be construed to apply to regular advancement of staff officers to higher ranks on active list, same as though such advancements in rank were promotions to higher grades: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as in any way affecting original appointment of officers to Dental Corps as provided in Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, and the time served by dental surgeons as acting or acting assistant dental surgeons shall be reckoned in computing increased service pay and service for promotion of such as are commissioned.

Counterfeiting discharges.—Whoever shall forge, counterfeit, or falsely alter any certificate of discharge from military or naval service of U.S., or shall in any manner aid or assist in so doing, or shall use unlawfully have or exhibit and such certificate, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Corps of Engineers.—Officers of the Corps of Civil Engineers hereafter appointed shall, from the date of their original appointment, take rank and precedence with lieutenants (junior grade).

Admiral Dewey's secretary.—The President is authorized, by and with advice and consent of Senate, to appoint Leonard G. Hoffman, secretary to late Admiral of the Navy, an assistant paymaster in U.S. Navy, as an additional number in said grade to any grade to which he may hereafter be promoted: Pro-

vided, That services of said Leonard G. Hoffman as secretary to late Admiral of Navy shall for purposes of pay be credited to him as services in the Navy.

Mail clerks.—The provisions of the Act of May 27, 1908, as amended, are extended to authorize designation of enlisted men of Navy or Marine Corps as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks with expeditionary forces on shore.

Marine gunners and clerks.—Marine gunners and quarter-master clerks of Marine Corps assigned to foreign shore service shall hereafter be entitled to same increased compensation and under same conditions as is now or hereafter allowed by law to commissioned officers of Marine Corps.

Marine Corps clerks.—Henceforth no part of pay and allowances authorized for enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers in office of Major General Commandant and several staff offices shall be forfeited when granted furlough for not exceeding thirty days in each calendar year.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 8, 1917.

One of the leading social events in the life of the midshipmen hangs suspended like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, as to its occurrence. The function is the production by "The Masqueraders," the dramatic organization of the midshipmen, usually given 100 days before graduation. That time has long passed and the production is still uncertain, due to the stringent conditions as to admission of outsiders to the Naval Academy, now under a war footing. The midshipmen take the stand that they would prefer not to put the show on the boards unless their friends are permitted to attend. The disappointment is keen, as the midshipmen had made extra preparations to give a good program. The hint is out that the entertainment may be postponed until June week, when, possibly, the restrictions may be less stringent.

Legislation was passed by Congress during the session just completed which will affect the Naval Academy in important particulars. The number of appointments has been changed only in providing for the naming of 100 enlisted men, instead of twenty-five. The suggestion to allow each U.S. Senator and Representative an additional appointment did not become effective. The clause raising the maximum age of admission to twenty years was retained.

The Academy authorities are not taking any steps looking to the early graduation of any class. However, this may be ordered later, as Congress provided that the Secretary of the Navy may, at any time within two years from July 1, next, order the graduation of any class which has been at the Academy three years or more.

Under the provisions of the present law the new Fourth Class will probably number about 500, and the whole body of midshipmen, after the graduation of the First Class, will be about 1,400.

The Regiment of Midshipmen, 1,200 strong, left Annapolis at 8 a.m. on Monday for Washington to attend the inauguration. It required eighteen coaches to accommodate the corps. The midshipmen wore service uniforms, with overcoats. They were under the immediate command of Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N. A number of Navy officers attached to the Naval Academy also made the trip to Washington. The midshipmen reached Annapolis, on the return, between 10 and 11 p.m.

Three hundred and fifty Culver Military Academy cadets visited Annapolis and the Naval Academy on Tuesday. They made the trip around Annapolis in trolley cars, and received special permission to enter the Naval Academy. They were met by delegations of midshipmen, appointed for the purpose, and made a complete inspection of the school.

Mrs. Henry B. Price, wife of Commander Price, U.S.N., whose husband is now on the U.S.S. Melville, is now in Chicago. On Monday evening at the Men's Club of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., made an address on "The United States Navy." Mrs. MacCrone, wife of Lieut. W. C. MacCrone, U.S.M.C., sailed from New York last week on the steamship Algonquin for Puerto Plata, Haiti. Her husband is on duty in Haiti.

Mrs. Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., who had been sick with measles here, sailed on Monday for the Orient from San Francisco. Miss Sue Allen Munforso, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. William P. Upshur, wife of Major Upshur, U.S.M.C., in Philadelphia, has returned to her home here. Dr. William N. Berkeley, chemist at the Naval Experiment Station, and Mrs. Berkeley and Comdr. and Mrs. John Blish, U.S.N., attended the inauguration ceremonies on Monday in Washington.

Rehearsals, under the direction of Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., were begun last week of "The Importance of Being Earnest." This comedy will be presented during Lent at the Colonial Theater for the benefit of the Annapolis branch of the Navy Relief Association. Two performances will be given on Saturday, March 17. The rehearsals are being held on the stage in the auditorium of the Naval Academy.

Penn State wrestlers on Saturday afternoon gave the midshipmen the most decisive defeat they have received in years in that branch of sport, the points being 21 to 10. The visitors gained three falls, a decision, and Ward, Navy, and Higgins, Penn State, wrestled to a draw. The Navy got, in addition to Ward's points, eight from two decisions. Ostermeyer, Penn State, got a fall against Wyatt, the Navy captain, the first which he has had against him in his wrestling career. The other Navy wrestlers were Grant, Anderson, Rodgers (won decision), Redman (won decision), and Scafe.

The Naval Academy swordsmen won from Columbia Saturday afternoon, with both foils and sabers. The visitors gave a good fight with the foils, the bouts being five to four, but with the heavier weapon the midshipmen made a clean sweep of the four contests. Jeter and Doughty did the best work with the foils for the Navy.

Princeton won a finely contested gymnastic contest with the Naval Academy, largely through the splendid work of Wiss, the points being 23 1/2 to 25 1/2. Wiss was entered in all events but the club swinging, and took points in four. On the horizontal and parallel bars and in tumbling he took first

place. Jackson on the rings and Benson and Murray on the side horse were the best performers for the Navy.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.

One hundred and one candidates for the Naval Academy who took the entrance examinations at various points throughout the country under Civil Service regulations have passed their mental examinations successfully. The papers were sent to the Academy and examined there, and the officials received word on March 6 that their findings had been approved by the Navy Department. The successful ones:

J. W. Adecock, Ill.; W. C. Allison, N.Y.; S. E. Avey, Ill.; R. S. Bagby, Mo.; C. R. Baume, Ohio; V. K. Bayless, Ohio; C. W. Berrum, Minn.; C. L. Billingsley, Texas; W. C. Bobbitt, N.C.; H. L. Bowman, Iowa; B. F. Brandt, N.Y.; G. M. Brooke, Wash.; W. F. Brown, N.Y.; C. H. Bundy, Mo.; C. H. Bushnell, Ohio; D. H. Byerly, Pa.; G. A. Carroll, Kas.; J. H. Carter, Ark.; J. R. Celix, Wash.; G. Chadwick, Conn.; R. A. Chapin, Cal.; R. Clark, N.Y.; F. G. Clay, N.J.; S. B. Cook, Mass.; M. E. Groom, Okla.; H. L. de Rivera, N.J.; F. S. Dixon, N.C.; D. W. Eberle, Okla.; G. W. Fauth, Mich.; J. E. Fly, Texas; D. W. Gardner, Fla.; E. M. Gardner, Del.; H. N. Gordon, Tenn.; D. R. Grant, N.Y.; W. J. Harrison, La.; S. Hough, W.Va.; S. Houson, L. K. Hoxton, Mo.; J. C. Huske, N.C.

J. W. Jamison, Pa.; H. P. Jones, Kas.; J. C. Jones, Wis.; T. J. Kelly, Kas.; F. D. Kime, Pa.; E. C. Kline, N.Y.; C. R. Kleman, W.Va.

W. G. Lalor, N.Y.; S. R. Lambdin, W.Va.; W. D. Leggett, N.C.; A. M. Loker, Md.; E. P. McKeown, Cal.; J. B. Mackinnon, Alaska; W. H. Magruder, Ark.; C. J. Marshall, Pa.; R. H. Merrick, Mass.; N. J. Milner, Pa.; L. A. Moobs, Ohio; W. W. Moore, Cal.; T. J. O'Brien, Ohio.

H. E. Peters, Md.; D. V. Pickle, Texas; H. D. Poole, Ohio; C. W. Rhodes, Cal.; J. W. Rice, Miss.; G. E. Richmire, Ind.; O. C. Richter, Mich.; M. Riddle, Jr., Va.; J. L. Robertson, Ga.; J. Rose, Md.; C. J. Rule, Mo.

R. G. Scherer, Pa.; E. P. Sherman, Idaho; R. M. Schwartz, Me.; E. F. Smellic, Mich.; F. D. Smith, S.C.; J. N. Smith, Kas.; T. Smith, Wyo.; A. Soucek, Okla.; A. C. Spalding, Ill.; E. Sturtevant, Ill.; W. E. Sullivan, Minn.; H. W. Taylor, N.J.; R. C. Thayer, Cal.; M. H. Turner, Mass.

J. B. Veit, Ind.

F. H. Wells, Ind.; N. J. Westfall, Ind.; C. D. Wheelock, Cal.; M. E. Wilke, Ind.; B. B. Wishart, La.; P. C. Young, Wis.; R. Young, Ill.

The Academy authorities have not received the required card from a number of those who passed the examination, and are not informed of their addresses. These are: H. W. Carroll, H. C. Eimer, E. H. Enright, C. F. Erck, H. N. Kenyon, G. D. Linke, H. L. Meadow, S. Reibel.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 4, 1917.

Miss Whitridge, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Martin, returned to New York Sunday. Mrs. Smedberg entertained with a tea Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Powell, Mesdames Martin, Andrews, Sumner and Misses Munn and Greyson. Miss Greyson, sister of Mrs. W. F. Martin, returned to New York Thursday after a visit of two weeks.

Major Smedberg arrived Thursday from New York, where he has been on duty with the militia. Miss Munn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. V. Sumner, left for her home in Louisville Friday evening. Miss Munn's engagement was announced some time ago and the wedding will take place in May. Lieutenant Hunter was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Roman Saturday. Major and Mrs. Herron returned to the post Saturday. The Major has been inspecting the Connecticut militia for several weeks.

Louise, the little daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. Bremmermen, developed diphtheria last week and the entire family is quarantined.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 7, 1917.

A large and pretty bridge party was given in the lower hall room at Memorial Hall on Friday by Mrs. Booton and Mrs. Conard; the prizes were won by Mesdames Markham, Reyburn, Vermilye, Tate, North, Gee, Thomlinson, Manley, Sohleberg, Marshburn and J. W. Jones. Mesdames Willcox, Lockwood, Tschappat, Rethers, Morrison, Worcester, Coiner, Sohleberg, Marshburn, Harding and Bingham assisted the hostesses. Major and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Wednesday as a "bienvenida" compliment to Mrs. Stuart, who has recently returned after a visit of several months in South Carolina; others besides Col. and Mrs. Stuart were Mrs. Coleman, Colonel Biddle, Major and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Coburn.

Col. and Mrs. Markham gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mesdames Ennis, Coiner and Gano, Miss Emily Kutz and Captain Garlington, Capt. and Mrs. Thomlinson's guests for the cadet hop and week-end were Mrs. Cook, of California, her daughter, Miss Estelle Cook, and son, Philip. Mrs. Thomlinson had dinner before the hop on Saturday for Miss Cook, Miss Celeste Hunter, Cadets Hayden and Heraty. Col. and Mrs. Willcox spent the week-end in New York.

Miss Virginia Tobin, daughter of Major Tobin, Q.M.C., of New York, was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Jones for the cadet hop. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson's guests at dinner on Saturday were their house guests, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Kingsbury, Miss Farman, Lieutenants Lockwood and Dick. Mrs. Fiebeger left on Wednesday for a visit of a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Upson, at Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Markham spent the week-end at Capt. and Mrs. Coiner, whom she has visited since Hundredth Night. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols and their guest, Miss Elizabeth Sturgis, daughter of Col. Samuel D. Sturgis.

The Reading Club celebrated its birthday anniversary on Thursday with a novel and pleasant party at the home of Mrs. J. K. Brown; the program had been prepared by the committee, Mrs. Dunn, chairman, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hayes, and the first thing was the unraveling of a giant cobweb of many colors of twine, which filled the whole house. Each member found at the end of her string a souvenir in the form of a kitchen utensil or garden tool; Mrs. Sage then sang some charming Italian songs before the next "stunt," a contest in hat trimming. Each member was given a hat frame and selected a roll of crepe paper in the color she preferred and chose; the results were quite wonderful, each hat being completely different from everybody else's. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Rethers and Mrs. Marshburn for the most becoming hats and to Mrs. Asensio for the funniest. A drawing contest on the theme, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," was very laughable, and Mrs. Stillwell won the prize with an amusing sketch. The birthday cake was cut later and the committee thanked for its very successful entertainment.

The Wednesday Evening Club met last week with Capt. and Mrs. Manley; this week with Col. and Mrs. Willcox. The South End Club meets with Mrs. Lockwood; the Tuesday Club with Mrs. Willcox. Lieutenant Sanderford and Lieut. and Mrs. Franke have said good-bye to the post, and Capt. and Mrs. Murray are leaving this week. New arrivals are Capt. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, from St. Paul, and Lieut. C. H. Nance, from Fort Sam Houston, who recently reported for duty. Lieut. W. Gillespie, from Fort Washington, Md., was a visitor last week.

The Corps of Cadets, under command of the Commandant, Col. Guy V. Henry, the U.S.M.A. band and officers from the Department of Tactics, Captain Care, and hospital men, the necessary orderlies and horses, left on Sunday evening for Washington, where they took part in the inaugural parade.



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Mrs. Guthrie and Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained the garrison Saturday at a dance in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Kieffer before their departure for their new station in the Field Artillery at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Kieffer was presented with a large bunch of red carnations. After the dance supper was served at Capt. and Mrs. Wilson's quarters.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 5, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker are entertaining Mrs. Parker's sister, Miss Emilie Cabenne, and nieces, the Misses Isabel and Dorys Cabenne, of St. Louis, Mo. Miss Mary Fuller honored Mrs. William Mitchell, of Washington, guest of Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, at a bridge party Wednesday. Highest scores were made by Mesdames O. L. Mitchell, R. S. Knox and H. B. Crosby. The guests included Mesdames Eltinge, Hand, Scott, Miss Trotter, of Fort Sam Houston, and the Misses Swift, Scalsas, and Margaret Smith, of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield are entertaining Miss Clara King, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. William Alexander left last week for Annapolis, to be with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Cloud. Lieutenant Alexander, a member of the provisional battalion, will join Mrs. Alexander at the expiration of his duty at the post. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer left Monday for Reading, Pa., because of the serious illness of Captain Fulmer's mother.

Mrs. A. C. Williams-Foote and daughter, who spent the month with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Vans Agnew, left Friday for their home in Denver. They were accompanied to Kansas City by Mrs. Williams-Foote's son, Lieutenant Williams-Foote, of the provisional battalion. Miss Suzanne Rice and cousins and guests, Miss Bernice Gaylord, of Junction City, Kas., and Miss Rice, of New Haven, Conn., were weekend guests of Mrs. Hal Gaylord in Kansas City, Mo. Major and Mrs. C. F. Oraig and their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Hospital, and little baby, left Thursday for El Paso. Mrs. Hospital will join Lieutenant Hospital, who returned with General Pershing's expedition from Mexico.

Lieut. Hugh Blanchard spent the weekend with relatives in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh spent several days in Kansas City last week as guest of Miss Marsh. Mrs. Cavenaugh and sons will leave Wednesday for Fort Bliss to join Major Cavenaugh. Capt. Bert W. Phillips arrived Saturday from Douglas, Ariz., to join Mrs. Phillips and children, guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and family sail on the April transport for the Philippines, where Captain Phillips will be duty.

Mrs. Max Tyler, a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taw in Leavenworth, left Monday with her baby for Washington to join Major Tyler, C.E. Mrs. Ella Humphrey, of Seattle, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, was honored guest at a buffet supper given Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Mitchell and Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Knox. The guests numbered thirty-eight, who later attended the hop at Pope Hall.

Lieutenant Colonel Varnum, retired, has been appointed head of the Army recruiting service in this district and has taken his headquarters in Kansas City, with Capt. C. R. Cole as his assistant. Capt. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall and children will leave the Disciplinary Barracks garrison on March 19 for New York to spend a month with relatives. While at Governors Island they will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Stahl before sailing for Panama, where Captain Mackall will join his command, 10th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin were special guests at a dinner on Friday at the National Military Home, given by Col. and Mrs. Sydney Cooke. The guests included Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. John Fryer, and Mr. and Mrs. Squires, of Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Katherine Swift and guest, Miss Susie Smoke, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., were the honorees at a theater party given for the performance of "Chin Chin" in Kansas City on Saturday. Little Miss Isabel Phillips was given a lovely party on Saturday by her cousin, Mrs. Edwin Brewster, in Leavenworth, in celebration of her ninth birthday anniversary. Miss Phillips is with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster. Capt. W. J. O'Loughlin has returned from Chicago, where he was on mustering out duty. Capt. Sherburne Whipple, who has been on duty at Laredo, Texas, arrived last week for duty at the Disciplinary Barracks.

The new lieutenants held a "get acquainted" smoker in the post gymnasium Friday evening, which was one of the most successful affairs that has been given during their stay at the post. The class, which is known as the Fort Leavenworth class of 1917, will go out into the Army by that name, and the smoker was to make the men of the class acquainted with each other and give them some memories of their stay at this post. A dinner preceded the entertainment in the gymnasium. Lieut. Cols. Charles A. Miller and J. W. McAndrew and Lieut. J. M. Weaver and the other officers who were instructors for the new officers were guests, and Colonels Miller and McAndrew gave talks to the men. An impromptu band made of lieutenants who are musically inclined furnished the entertainment. A smoker will be given each of the three remaining Friday nights of this month, after which time the officers will be sent to their regiments and a new class will come. On Saturday morning at 8:30 the entire battalion visited the Disciplinary Barracks. The trip occupied most of the day, and the officers heard lectures on the institution from the officers on duty there, including Col. Sedgwick Rice, Majors Ryther and King and Captain Taylor.

Miss Susie Smoke, guest of Miss Katherine Swift, left Saturday for a visit with friends in Kansas City and will return the last of the week for her home in Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Miss Suzanne Rice, Miss Rice, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Gaylord, of Junction City, were the honorees at a theater party on Saturday to the performance of "Chin Chin" at the Shubert Theater. Chaplain Francis Joyce, now stationed at the Disciplinary Barracks, will leave shortly for his station at Fort Sam Houston, and will be relieved by Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., who was stationed here for several years while the regiment was stationed at the post.

Lieutenant Colonel McAndrew, G.S.C., acting commandant of the Army Service Schools, has announced that the present class of young officers would be relieved from duty here the morning of March 30, and will depart to join their organizations March 31 and April 1. The Chief of Staff has notified

Colonel McAndrew that the next class of young officers will report here April 1 for a three months' course of intensive training and instruction. The new class will probably number approximately 175. Practically the entire present class has been assigned to organizations serving at either one or the other of the two districts on the border, the San Antonio district or the El Paso district.

The officers composing the Provisional Battalion have perfected a class organization similar to the class organizations of the graduating classes of the big schools of the country. The movement was started at the first part of the course, but no definite organization was made until last Wednesday. At that time a general plan was worked out and class officers elected. Lieut. J. Dalton, 17th Inf., was elected president; Lieut. Paul Hathaway, 21st Inf., vice-president. Each company of the battalion elected two representatives to act in connection with the other officers as executive board. The following were elected: Company A, Lieutenants Eddy and Smith; Company B, Lieutenants Humphrey and Gyle; Company C, Lieutenants Pryor and Burress; Company D, Lieutenants Fulett and Flanders.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DAVIS.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 27, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Bowers Davis, U.S.A., a daughter, Harriet.

ERTZ.—Born at Manitowoc, Wis., March 2, 1917, a daughter, Ruth Della Ertz, to Lieut. Hans Ertz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ertz.

GROTE.—Born to Major and Mrs. W. F. Grote, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 24, 1917, a son, Henry Grote.

HART.—Born at Honolulu, H.I., Feb. 5, 1917, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart, a son.

STEPHENSON.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lowry Boyd Stephenson, U.S.M.C., at 1716 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 3, 1917, a son, Lowry Chew Stephenson.

VAN HOOK.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23, 1917, a daughter, Helen, to Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Van Hook, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Hook.

MARRIED.

CURRIER—TAYLOR.—At Astoria, Ore., Feb. 28, 1917, Capt. William P. Currier, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Taylor.

GOING—BROOKS.—At El Paso, Texas, March 5, 1917, Capt. Richard B. Going, 8th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Sara Ege Brooks, daughter of the late Col. Joseph Arthur Ege.

JAMES—BURDEN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 28, 1917, Lieut. Alexander L. James, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Viola Burden.

JONES—REES.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, 1917, Lieut. Thomas H. Jones and Miss Helen Rees, daughter of Col. Thomas H. Rees, U.S.A.

MARSH—PORTER.—At New York city, Feb. 3, 1917, Lieut. F. G. Marsh, U.S.N., and Miss Hazel Porter.

MORGAN—MERRIAM.—At New London, Conn., March 3, 1917, Ensign Philip C. Morgan, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Alida Merriam.

VAN DEMAN—KINGCOMBE.—At Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1917, Major R. H. Van Deman, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Irine Kingcombe.

DIED.

CRAIN.—Died at Freeport, Ill., Feb. 27, 1917, Mr. Joseph A. Crain, father of Major C. F. Crain, 37th U.S. Inf.

HACKETT.—Died at 215 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1917, Post Q.M. Sergt. James Hackett, U.S.A., retired.

HEIBERG.—Died on the Italian front, March 1, 1917, Major Elvin R. Heiberg, Cav., U.S.A., American military attaché at Rome.

HOFMAN.—Died at Elsinore, Cal., Jan. 15, 1917, Capt. E. H. Hofman, U.S.A., retired.

JENNEY.—Died at Everett, Mass., Feb. 6, 1917, Mate William Jenney, U.S.N., retired.

MURRAY.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1917, Mrs. Alexander Murray, widow of Major Alexander Murray, U.S.A.

PILCHER.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1917, 1st Lieut. Winston Pilcher, U.S.A., retired.

POMROY.—Died at New York city, March 6, 1917, Major Frederic H. Pomroy, U.S.A., retired.

REYNOLDS.—Died Feb. 20, 1917, at Seattle, Wash., Bainbridge Reynolds, aged twenty-five years, son of Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Reynolds, and grandson of the late Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U.S.A.

SMITH.—Died at Yuma, Ariz., Feb. 28, 1917, Benjamin Seabury Smith, son of Major Fine W. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, in the third year of his age.

WEIR.—Died March 4, 1917, at Wilmington, Del., Henderson Weir, son of Col. Henry Carey Weir, U.S.V., Civil War, and Mrs. Weir.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 2, 1917.

The 9th Infantry entertained on Feb. 23 with an informal reception at the club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Durfee, who are leaving soon for foreign service. The 9th Infantry band played during the afternoon. On Friday evening the Misses Gray honored Miss Dorothy Forsythe with an informal bowling party at the post alleys. After the game the guests returned to the house for refreshments. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Ferensha, Mrs. Warren, Misses Forsythe, Ruckman, Gray, Lieutenants Street, Carr, Whitley, Odell, Gill, Herr and Col. and Mrs. Gray. The prize for the highest score went to Lieutenant Carr.

Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Warren, Miss Dorothy Forsythe and Lieutenant Garrison motored to Dolores on Sunday to see Captain Warren and remained for a picnic supper. Capt. Sherburne Whipple, 9th Inf., left on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, where he will be on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks. Col. and Mrs. Durfee and their two children, Dorothy and Donald Durfee, left Sunday for San Francisco, en route to the Hawaiian Department, where Colonel Durfee will command the 32d Infantry. On Monday Miss Dorothy Forsythe returned to her home in San Antonio, after a visit with Mrs. Warren. Capt. Robert S. Welsh and Capt. Clarence N. Jones, Field Art., are at Fort Sam Houston taking their examinations for promotion.

The 3d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, from Fort Ringgold and Sam Fordyce, under command of Captain Benjamin, arrived in Laredo Sunday on their way to Fort Sam Houston. During their stay they were quartered in one of the camps vacated by the National Guard troops. Other officers with the organization were Captains Kimball, Ruggles and Martin and Lieutenants De Wit, Herman and Goodman. The squadron remained here over Monday, and the weekly ladies' night at the club was changed to Monday in honor of the visitors. Among others enjoying the informal dance were Capt. and Mesdames Kinney, Loeb, Read, Col. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Mason Gray, Mesdames Davids, Simpson, Meador, Majors Crosby, Switzer and Welborne, Misses Crutchfield, Howell, Wright, Gray, Ethel Mackin, Johnson, Guilette, Lieutenants Hemphill, Street, Carr, Whitley, Zerbe, Drs. Snyder and Cohen.

Chaplain Wood, 9th Inf., has organized a Lenten Bible class for the study of the life of Christ. The class meets every Monday during Lent at the chaplain's home. Mrs. Laurence Halstead entertained at a bridge party Tuesday, honoring her husband's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Halstead. Prizes were given to Mesdames Alonzo Gray, Hunt, Davids and Miss Alice Gray. Mrs. Halstead and Mrs. Wood served refreshments.

A dinner was given Tuesday at the Hamilton Hotel by the bachelor doctors of Fort McIntosh, complimenting the nurses. Covers were laid for sixteen guests. After dinner all enjoyed a box party at the Royal Theater. Dr. Snyder was host at dinner at the Hamilton Hotel on Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs.

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"WAS JESUS GOD?"

By J. T. SUNDERLAND, and other Unitarian Literature SENT FREE on application to MISS JANE W. BUCKLIN, 47 George St., Providence, R.I.

Stone, Mrs. Dunbar and Miss Wright. The wife and two children of Capt. Ralph Lister, 9th Inf., have arrived and are living in the bungalow formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. Miss Wright, guest of Mrs. Lee Roy Dunbar, left on Thursday for her home in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Washington, D.C., March 6, 1917.

Nearly every home in the yard entertained friends for the inauguration of President Wilson. At the Commandant's home at Marine Headquarters Mrs. George Barnett had a most interesting house party of young people, both of her daughters, the Misses Gordon, being home for the holiday, and many parties are being taken advantage of by this interesting crowd of the younger set. Mrs. Barnett was one of the receiving party at the ball which the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall gave at the Willard last evening for the Black Horse Troop, the Culver Cadets, who were the Vice President's escort in the parade. Dancing was enjoyed by the young people until the early morning hours.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Galbraith entertained at a dinner on Monday for Mrs. Chappell, of New London, Conn. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Tillman have as house guest, Mrs. William Moore Stillwell, of New York. Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club on Wednesday. Comdr. and Mrs. Noble E. Irwin were among those entertaining at the dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday. One of the most brilliant dinners of the season was given on Tuesday of last week at the Army and Navy Club by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., who entertained a very distinguished company of thirty at dinner.

Mrs. Thomas Baine, of Norfolk, is the house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Lejeune. Miss Marguerite Tillman is entertaining a house party of young people for the inauguration week.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 5, 1917.

Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith have returned to their home, Manteo street, from a short visit to Washington. Mrs. Loyal A. Davidson, of New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gwathmey, Warren Crescent. Mrs. Herbert J. Ray and son, Master H. J. Ray, Jr., who have been guests of relatives in Washington, have returned to Norfolk.

Mrs. James P. Jersey left Friday for Washington, to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Henry Jersey for the inauguration. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. James C. Hilton have returned to their home in Washington after being guests of Mrs. Hilton's mother, Mrs. H. G. Williams. Miss Margaret Van Patten left last week to be the guest of friends for the inauguration. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield has returned from Washington, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker.

Surg. Jacob Stepp is temporarily on the receiving ship awaiting orders to the North Dakota. Ensign Sherrod H. Quarles left Friday for Washington.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Militia Bureau of the War Department, to encourage small towns and villages to maintain National Guard units, has issued a circular which authorizes the establishment of detached platoons. Two or more of these platoons, coming from nearby towns or settlements, would form a company in a regiment organized in that part of the state. The circular appears under our Army head in this issue.

Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of Massachusetts, under the direction of Governor McCall, has written the War Department for authority to recruit and maintain the Massachusetts units of the National Guard mustered into Federal service last summer under a call of President Wilson at the strength authorized in the call. This action was taken, it was explained, as a preparedness measure.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Foster, commanding the 12th N.Y., informed Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, on March 8, that the Wells Fargo Express Company had offered sixty positions to men of the 12th. He said he expected that all of the men out of jobs would soon find employment. Capt. James T. Lorree, attached to division headquarters, notified Colonel Haskell, of the 69th N.Y., and Lieutenant Colonel Foster that the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, of which his father is president, has several positions open to men of both regiments.

A number of officers and men from the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Defense Commands, N.G.N.Y., have been ordered on patrol duty to relieve the Naval Militiamen from guarding bridges, etc., about New York city. The Naval Militia was called out as soon as the German crisis developed. Its members have done excellent service through the worst weather of the winter guarding land and water approaches to all the big bridges. They have been on duty one month.

Major William E. Welsh, Inf., U.S.A., has relinquished his commission of the 23d N.G.N.Y., and has resumed his duties with the Army. Major Welsh proved a very valuable officer to the 23d, and his loss to them is sincerely regretted.

Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th, who is acting brigadier general of the 2d Brigade, has recommended the appointment of 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Guise, of Co. I, 14th Inf., to be captain of Company M, to fill the vacancy in that office.

Col. E. D. Luce, of the 1st Minnesota Infantry, which returned to Fort Snelling from the Mexican border March 6, 1917, informed the family of Pvt. Paul L. Scherbenberg, of Company L of the 1st, that he had been sentenced to a term of five years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for furnishing military information to Germany. The sentence was imposed by a court-martial in San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 15, when he was found guilty of writing to relatives in Germany that "10,000,000 Germans are ready to rise up here against the Government," "Wilson will soon be out of the way," and that "the 100,000 soldiers on the border would be helpless against an efficient force." The soldier denied writing the objectionable letter, which was intercepted by the British and turned over to the United States. He tried to put the onus on his brother, who lived in St. Paul, but the envelope was post-marked Llano Grande, Texas, and the handwriting was that of the accused soldier. It is thought the letter was written more in a spirit of braggadocio than with any desire to give military information to a foreign country. It is regarded as certain that the term of imprisonment will be reduced when President Wilson reviews the proceedings.

The 1st Indiana Infantry left Llano Grande, Texas, March 2, en route to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for winter out of the Federal service. After muster out Lieut. Col. John J. Toffey, Jr. (captain, U.S. Inf.), is to continue his duties as inspector-instructor of Indians.

Plans for an armory building program, which will provide armories for every organization in the National Guard of Penn-

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Pennsylvania not having such buildings, is being worked out at Harrisburg, Pa. The plan is to secure commodious and fire-proof armories and to have an appropriation program which will extend over several years. Organizations returning from the Mexican border service with increased strength and more equipment have been compelled to obtain temporary quarters.

The Inter-Troop Match of Squadron A, of New York, open to teams of ten from each troop, will be shot Saturday, May 26, 1917. The instruction of the troopers at the armory includes rifle practice for marksmen and sharpshooters.

The annual 7th N.G.N.Y. Squadron A hockey game will be held at St. Nicholas Rink, New York city, on Tuesday evening, March 20, 1917. Reserved seats at \$1 each may be procured from W. S. Davis, manager, 44 Wall street, phone 2431 John.

Corpl. Edward Kemp, Jr., of the 1st Armored Motor Battery, N.G.N.Y., a graduate of Harvard last June and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, of 41 West Fifty-fourth street, New York city, was killed March 6 when his machine gun motorcycle, traveling at high speed north in Fifth avenue, hit a brewery truck at Ninety-first street, near the home of Andrew Carnegie. The battery was returning to its quarters on Washington Heights after taking part in the inaugural parade in Washington, D.C., when the accident happened. Corporal Kemp's father was a member of the wholesale drug firm of Lanman and Kemp, is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Automobile Club of America and the Town Club.

After the seizure of a round robin petition signed by twenty-eight of the fifty-three officers of the 2d Arkansas Infantry and addressed to Governor Brough, of Arkansas, at Deming, N.M., Feb. 26, 1917, two officers were confined to their quarters by Col. Henry Stroupe with a view, it is understood, to their court-martial. The round robin asked that the seniority rule be followed in the promotion of officers. It was the outcome of the selection of Capt. Almon Stroupe, a son of Colonel Stroupe, to be a major.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that the program for armory drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, prescribed in Circular No. 32, War D., Militia Bureau, Dec. 20, 1916, is prescribed as the schedule of instruction for the Infantry organizations in the National Guard of Connecticut from Feb. 28, 1917, until the beginning of the next annual encampment. All instruction must be progressive and thorough, unnecessary repetition must be avoided and the available time must be used to the best advantage. Each regimental commander will issue the necessary orders to carry this order into effect and will take the necessary steps to see that each armory is provided with a shooting gallery, an escort wagon (or a rough box if no wagon is available), a sand table, a platform for tent pitching, a map for map problems and some device to serve as a target for instruction in fire direction.

RETURN OF 12TH AND 69TH, N.G.N.Y.

The 12th N.Y., under Lieut. Col. R. L. Foster, and the 69th N.Y., under Col. William L. Haskell (captain, Cavalry, U.S.A.), arrived in New York city from the Mexican border March 6, 1917, for muster out of the Federal service. Both commands had stopped over in Washington to take part in the inaugural parade. The regiments were greeted by cheering thousands of men, women and children as they marched to their respective armories. At the latter places the officers and men were greeted by relatives and friends. Both regiments bore themselves like Regular troops as they marched along the streets, and were fine looking bodies of men, after eight months of daily training on the Texas border.

The 12th Regiment was the first to arrive about 2 p.m. It was escorted to its armory by detachments of Squadron A and the 22d Regiment Veterans and 12th Regiment Veterans. Governor Whitman was on a reviewing stand outside the Union League Club on Fifth avenue, and others with him included Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, the Adjutant General; Major Gen. Charles F. Ross, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton and Commandore Robert P. Forshaw. As soon as the regiment had passed the Governor and his staff went to the armory. The Governor, addressing the men, said: "In the name of this great state I express gratitude and admiration for what you have done—and you have done a pretty big thing. There was great appreciation here at home for what you were willing to do and risk, although you were not all called upon to give in full measure of devotion. We are all proud of you." The men were then dismissed for the night, to report on March 7, when the work of muster out began.

The 69th Regiment arrived in New York at 4:15 p.m. The regiment left Washington at about 10:30 p.m., March 5, and had suffered a long and tedious delay in the cars. The regiment was met at the West Twenty-third street ferry by a number of organizations, including the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, led by the grand marshal, Justice Victor J. Dowling; the Spanish War Veterans, commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, formerly colonel of the 69th; the veterans, under Lieut. Col. Charles Healy; the Depot Battalion, under Major P. E. Reville, and eighteen aged veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who rode in carriages. The 7th N.Y., under Col. W. C. Fisk, met the 69th at Tenth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The Governor and party reviewed the regiment on Fifth avenue from the Union League Club, as he did the 12th.

After the regiment had formed line in the armory Governor Whitman and his staff entered. The Governor said the history of the regiment was part of the history of the United States of America, and that he and all the people of New York were proud that the present 69th had shown itself worthy in every way of the record of the 69th of the past. In conclusion he cried: "From our very souls we bid you welcome home!" Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Supreme

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Colonel also made a brief address of welcome and he was followed by Bishop Patrick J. Hayes. Ex-Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th, was among the ex-officers at the armory to welcome the regiment. The work of mustering out the regiment began on March 7.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY, N.Y.

For the first time in perhaps over 100 years the white dove of peace has left its nest in the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York, and Mars, the great god of war, is in control. The most bitter internal warfare is now raging in the command, which is the oldest and most aristocratic independent military organization in New York.

The artillery of the veterans has been fired with almost bursting charges, but fortunately there was a legal cap in the volleys instead of gunpowder, so there have been no serious casualties as yet. The warfare, we learn from reliable sources, is due, in brief, to the following causes:

Some twelve years ago Major Charles Eliot Warren, who served many years in the 7th and 12th Regiments of Infantry, N.Y., both in peace and in riot duty, and who is known as a most capable and energetic officer, accepted the position of executive officer and drill instructor of the Artillery Service Detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery. By dint of hard work he built the battery up to a flourishing and well drilled command, and its usefulness as a school for Artillery officers was recently commended by an officer of the Army who inspected it. In the summer of 1915—and this is when the war spook on the horizon appeared—Major Warren accepted a commission as an officer on the Reserve List of the National Guard, on the invitation of The Adjutant General. This antedates, by many months, his most recent commission as brigade major of the Veteran Corps of Artillery. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, however, as the commandant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, has ruled—and arbitrarily, as Major Warren's friends contend—that the Major has vacated his commission in the corps by his acceptance of a commission on the Reserve List of the N.G.N.Y.

The Gardiner forces contend that the Colonel's ruling was correct, as they believe an officer should not hold two commissions, no matter how capable he may be. Major Warren's friends hold that his National Guard commission does not affect his office in the veterans.

Colonel Gardiner fired a second and heavier volley, intended as a knockout, but the Major's forces are still on the field, although it looked at the time as if they might be shattered. It happened thus wise: Major Warren, while most of the New York troops were on the Mexican border, was detailed to temporary duty on the staff of Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, who was in command of the 2d Division. The Major, under this detail, was placed in charge of the military end of the work of the Active Service Auxiliary, an organization conceived and perfected by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other patriotic women, for the purpose of affording relief to the needy dependents of Guardsmen on the border.

Here is where the Colonel, like a keen commander in war, saw the opportunity for raking the opposing force with a double charge. He not only ruled that Major Warren had vacated his position as an officer, but further ruled that, by accepting the temporary detail on the staff of the commander of the division, he has now vacated even his enrolled membership in the Artillery Service Detachment, and has declared it annulled. This action of Colonel Gardiner's is regarded by the Major's friends as arbitrary and unjust. No charges or specifications have been preferred against Major Warren, nor has his immediate commanding officer's action met with the approval of the rank and file of the corps, who, it is learned, recently, by resolution, unanimously adopted, demanded his return to duty with the organization.

Governor Whitman and Adjutant General Stotesbury have now been drawn into the fight, but as allies of Major Warren. Both officials have ruled that Major Warren has not vacated his commission in the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and that the commission cannot be vacated without their approval. The climax of the terrible war seems to be nearing an end. Although Colonel Gardiner and Major Warren still have about a van load of legal ammunition, it is said, which has not been fired off yet.

Major Warren is a governor of the Army and Navy Club of New York, president of the Lincoln National Bank, and has served through several Plattsburg camps, from private to first lieutenant, serving last summer as assistant brigade quartermaster on the Headquarters Staff, and under recent date was commissioned by the President of the United States a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S. Army.

Colonel Gardiner has been prominent in Army and public life for many years, and is known as one of the leading authorities on military law in the country. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies. These include the Union, Metropolitan, Army and Navy Club of New York, Society of the War of 1812, M.O.L.L.U.S., James Monroe Post, G.A.R., etc.

On account of the prominence of both officers concerned in the internal warfare, together with the prominence of the members enrolled in the organization, there is more than usual interest centered in the fight.

WASHINGTON.

The House of the state of Washington on Feb. 26, 1917, passed House bill No. 66, which increases the military levy to \$3 mill, a gain of \$100,000 annually in taxation over the present rate. This bill also recognizes an unorganized Militia comprising every able-bodied citizen of the state and those who have declared first intentions as held subject to the call of the Governor, but no machinery is provided for enforcing enlistment. Pay of officers and men in the regular state Militia is increased fifty per cent., and supporters of the bill assert that sufficient funds will be left to build new armories at Aberdeen and Walla Walla. Compliance with the National Defense Act in promotions and other regulations is provided and the bill is drawn to increase the actual military force of the state to 5,600 men in five years.

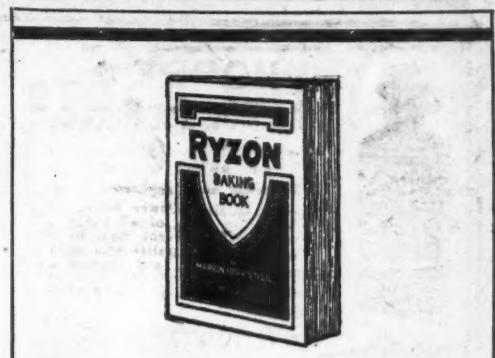
INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, WITH AMENDMENTS.

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F. W. C. asks: (1) In executing the Manual of Arms by the numbers do the loading and firings break the numbers? (2) What is the position of the thumb of the right hand in aiming? (3) Does it grasp the small of the stock or is it pointing in the direction of the muzzle? (4) Your interpretation as I understand it is that in going from Port Arms to Left Shoulder the fingers of the right hand are extended and joined on the small of the stock, the same as next to the last position of right shoulder, while you interpret going from right shoulder to left shoulder the fingers of the right hand should not be extended and joined. I cannot understand why the difference, as you explain on pages 3 and 4, Par. 89, in the interpretations. Answer: (1) Yes. See Par. 76 and 132. (2) Right thumb clasping the stock. See Par. 144. (3) In both cases the right hand grasps the small of the stock.

F. J. T. asks: Would like to hear your interpretation of Par. 768, I.D.R., 1911, regarding salutes. For instance, an enlisted man is walking north uncovered, and an officer is approaching from the same direction, please state if enlisted man can continue in march and acknowledge presence of officer by casting eyes in his direction, or if he should halt and stand at attention on arriving opposite him? Answer: Should halt and stand at attention.

H. W. E. asks: (1) In executing "By the left flank," is given as the right foot strikes the ground as explained for "By the right flank," or as the left foot strikes the ground? Par. 71, I.D.R., (2) Company is in line, at a halt, and the command "As skirmishers, guide right, March" is given, does the squad leader, base squad place himself in front of the squad and the squad deploy on him, or does the squad deploy on its original line and the squad leader place himself in his proper position in the line of skirmishers? Same in Columns of squads, Par. 206 and 207, I.D.R., (3) I enlisted in a National Guard company, organized in October, have attended all drills. If company fails to show a percentage of sixty-five in attendance at drills as ordered by



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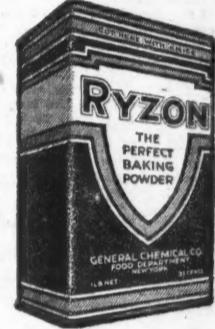
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Adjutant General's Office (state), will that prevent the Federal Government paying those whose attendance equalled 100 per cent. Act of June 3, 1916! Answer: (1) As the left foot strikes the ground. (2) Squad leader places himself in front of his squad and the men deploy on him. (3) No decision as yet.

H. B. P. B. asks: While marching in an oblique direction, if the command 1. In place, 2. Halt, be given, and it is then desired to continue the oblique march would the command be (a) 1. Oblique, 2. March, or (b) 1. Resume, 2. March? Answer: (1) Resume march. See Pars. 14 and 117.

F. J. B. asks: Interpretation of Par. 71, I.D.R., To march by the flank. It has been ordered here that By the left flank when the right foot strikes the ground (same as for right flank), and that in left flank you advance and plant the left foot, then face to the left in marching and step off in the new direction (left) with the right foot. From a study of other paragraphs in the I.D.R., this instruction does not seem correct. Answer: By the Left Flank, March. The command march is given when the left foot strikes the ground.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. B.—There is no intention of sending any other Cavalry regiments to the Philippines. Organizations now in the islands form what are called territorial troops. The organizations as a unit are not brought back to the U.S., but members thereof, who have served the required foreign tour, are sent home and are replaced by other officers and men transferred to the regiments in the islands. Nothing is known as to prospects of early release of reservists from active duty. Regarding detail of non-com. to a military school, write to The Adjutant General.

A. K.—You will have to make up time you were in confinement, but you will be paid for your service. Transportation to station will be at Government expense.

S. B. M.—There are no Service schools preparatory for West Point or for second lieutenancies from the ranks. Bright and earnest men are frequently most wisely directed and helped by their officers. Speak to your CO.

R. C.—If you have not received your retainer pay in the Reserve, apply to The Adjutant General's Office for information you seek.

D. O. C. asks: Is there being considered any legislation that would permit a post N.C.S.O., returning to his former grade and without loss of continuous service who has been assigned to active duty as a Reserve officer for a period exceeding three months? Answer: No legislation is now being considered along this line. The soldier would have his O.R.C. service count as continuous service in computation of time toward the Adjutant General.

C. W.—Apply to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, regarding appointments to the Pay Corps.

X. K. asks: (1) Where can a copy of Army Regulations be obtained? The Government Printing Office and The Adjutant General advise supply is exhausted. (2) Do officers of the Engineer troops, Signal Corps and Q.M. Department of higher rank than Infantry officers outrank the latter when in control

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of infantry in the field or in instruction? Does the 120th Article of War (new) cover this? Answer: (1) We understand that a new book is being compiled, and that meanwhile, unless the G.P.O. turns out some of the old ones to fill temporary demands, there are no copies to be had. (2) Articles of War govern. Highest line officer present would force of the Corps of Engineers and the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the Army.

A. P. R.—As personal property tax and poll tax are matters of state regulation, you should submit your question regarding exemption to the Attorney General of the state in which you are located.

J. H.—See A.R. 1345, as amended in C.A.R. 47, 1916. As you have not "continued to be a member of an organization armed with the rifle," you would not have your marksman with restored or retransferred from Q.M.C. You would have to reapply.

SOME READERS.—No transfers to Reserve after one year's service are being issued nor are discharges by purchase being granted at this time.

W. L. S.—It is not possible to say when the Reservists who were recalled to the colors last August will be re-furnished. No order has been issued in this matter.

R. V. F. asks: In regard to the Officers' Reserve Corps.—(1) What will be the status of the men of the Regular Army who have been appointed to it in regards to the fifteen days' training? (2) Are commissions issued to men in the Regular Service; if so when will I receive mine? (I mean the document itself as issued to civilians!) Answer: (1) If ordered to duty prescribed in Sec. 39 of the National Defense Act, you will for the time being have officer status. Service in Officers' Reserve Corps counts as continuous service and for retirement of enlisted man who receives commission in the O.R.C. (2) Yes; the President is issuing commissions, and if you have accepted appointment your commission should reach you in due course.

R. G. B. asks: (1) Of what does a non-commissioned staff consist? (2) What is a ration return? (3) What is meant by commutation of rations? (4) How do Army Regulations originate? (5) What are the Articles of War, and by what authority are they established? (6) Who keeps the records of the company? (7) In the examinations of an applicant in Infantry Drill Regulations through the School of the Soldier, squad and platoon, what chief points are likely to be asked by the board? Answer: (1) Depends upon whether you mean general, regimental or battalion. See Army Regulations, "Non-com officers." (2) An estimate of number of rations needed for an organization. (3) Allowance of money in lieu of food, at rate fixed in regulations for the ration. (4) Based on military law, they are compiled by a board appointed for the purpose, at the direction of the Secretary of War. (5) The latest revision of the Articles of War will be found attached to the Army Appropriation Act of 1916. They are established by act of Congress. (6) The first sergeant. (7) Study the subjects thoroughly and the "points" need not worry you.

M. F. L. asks: I am a Porto Rican. Have been in this country eighteen years. I never took out American citizenship papers, but am on thirteen years' service in the Army. I have three excellent character discharges. Does that make me an American citizen without taking out any papers? Answer: Would advise you to apply for instruction to nearest United States Court, or to Naturalization Bureau in the Post Office Building, New York city. You have not become a citizen by virtue of your service, without application to the proper authorities; but what bearing the new Porto Rican bill may have on your case is not known. Apply to the authorities mentioned.

W. H. T.—Under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912, in all enlistments entered upon between Aug. 24, 1912, and Nov. 1, 1916, when the new enlistment law took effect, "four years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous service pay." For those enlisting after Nov. 1, 1916, three years will constitute a period.

E. G.—Write to the Adjutant General through the channel. Tell him your desire to take the examination for second lieutenant, and state the facts as to citizenship papers.

G. B. L.—The results of the examinations for civilian candidates, held during the week of Jan. 29, 1917, may be announced in a month. The authorized strength of Corps of Engineers in grade of second lieutenant is fifty; the Army List of Feb. 20 shows seven who have been commissioned up to date.

W. H. B.—Submit your questions through the channel. Discharges by purchase are not being granted, and we believe this applies at present to the Coast Artillery as well as the mobile Army.

C. D. P. asks: On Jan. 20 I completed successful examination at Fort Sam Houston for commission in Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps. When may I expect commission? Answer: Will accept appointment and commission from President will follow.

F. W. R. asks: I enlisted for my first enlistment Aug. 27, 1910, in Marine Corps to serve until of age. I was past sixteen when I entered the Service. I received first increase of pay for second period Aug. 27, 1918. I was discharged from the Marines at expiration of minority July 4, 1915, and having pretty close to five years in the Service, I re-enlisted in the Army for Infantry Oct. 4, 1915, and drew bonus. When I entitled to third period increase? Answer: Four years after your Army enlistment of Oct. 4, 1915.

C. W. H. asks: (1) As a person holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps is an officer in the U.S. Army, could he, if employed in a clerical capacity in the office of a quartermaster, U.S.A., certify to papers as being "a true copy," same as a Regular Army officer? (2) Do Q.M.C. sergeants, Q.M.C., hold commissions in the Reserve Corps by virtue of their warrant as a N.C.O., or do they have to take an examination the same as any civilian? Answer: (1) Second Lieutenant (2) No.

"29."—The 30th Infantry arrived in Manila in 1907 on Aug. 4; left Manila in 1909 on July 15.

D. C. asks: Whom can I address to get information concerning the boys' military camp (axes from fifteen to eighteen years) to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, this summer? Answer: Try the Commander of the Central Department, U.S. Army, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Chicago, Ill.

C. P. M. asks: (1) In case of death of an enlisted man of the Navy, which occurs in line of duty, does his widow or minor children receive any pension other than the six months' pay now authorized by law, in time of peace? (2) In time

of war, is there any law at present which says that the widow or minor children shall receive any pension? Answer: The general pension law provides for pension in both cases, if the death was a result of the service. The mere fact of death while connected with the Service does not establish right to pension.

S. M.—The eligible list of ordnance sergeants from former examinations is about depleted. Results of examinations for 1917 are not yet available.

G. A. L.—See your nearest U.S. Court officer, or apply to the Governor of the Canal Zone.

O. E. L. asks: Is a soldier, discharged to accept a commission in the Regular Army, entitled to travel allowance to place of acceptance for enlistment, said soldier being in the Regular Army at the time he received commission? Answer: No.

A. T.—The Secretary of War has no control of the right of franchise. Your case is governed by the laws of your state. If your state law withdraws the vote from inmates of soldiers' homes, you cannot vote.

W. M. C.—The fourteen-inch gun fires a 1,660-pound shell, with an effective range of 15,000 yards, and will penetrate twelve inches of side armor on a ship at that distance.

V. D.—You will make up time absent without leave, time in confinement waiting trial and time serving sentence.

M. C. W. asks: A soldier qualifies as serving rifleman, sharpshooter or marksman on July 21, 1916. The last shot from his rifle is fired on that date and he qualifies in one of the classifications. He estimates distance a month or so later, and his percentage in estimating distance is adequate to that required to retain the grade of classification obtained with the actual firing of the rifle. When should a soldier's qualification commence, i.e., date of firing last shot with rifle, or date he qualified in estimating distance? Answer: Qualification is made by firing. See Firing Manual.

H. S. B. asks: (1) What is my number on the list of captains of Cavalry, Officers' Reserve Corps? My commission is dated Nov. 20, 1916; accepted Dec. 26, 1916. (2) What uniforms and equipment are required by officers of the Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) No. 12. (2) See article on page 789, our issue of Feb. 17.

M. R. F. asks: Is it a crime to leave the national colors on a flag pole all night, and is it punishable? Answer: While there is no law against your leaving the flag out overnight, the proper thing is to take the flag in at sundown.

O. S. M. asks: In your journal of May 20, 1916, containing the Reorganization bill, in Sec. 28, regarding pay of certain enlisted men, it states that sergeants of Hospital Corps transferred to Medical Department will receive \$36 per month instead of \$30 in the Hospital Corps. Please let me know through Correspondence Column if this does not apply to retired sergeants of Hospital Corps? Answer: It does not, as you are not transferred to the new grade established.

E. H.—Apply through channel as to duty roster.

H. W. H.—As to your transportation allowances for muster out, apply through channel.

I. C.—In case of emergency, Congress could authorize the graduation ahead of time of the cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis, for the purpose of providing officers for the Army and Navy.

A. G.—Under Sec. 46 of the National Defense Act, "The President is authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired or of the Regular Army Reserve, as he may deem necessary, but the number of the active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed 500, and all active non-commissioned officers so detailed shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the Army. Retired enlisted men or members of Regular Army Reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. While so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances." Apply through the channel.

R. O. asks: Under Par. 2, G.O. 67, War D., 1916, the Signal Corps was increased from 1,978 to 3,369 men, and under the National Defense Act, Sec. 13, of Bulletin 16, War D., the number of master signal electricians was fixed at two per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength. (1) Does the Signal Corps receive sixty-seven ranks of master signal electricians, and how many to the Signal Corps proper and to the Aviation Section? (2) Are there any vacancies in the grade of master signal electricians in the Signal Corps at the present time, and how many in Signal Corps proper and in the Aviation Section? Answer: (1) Two per cent. of 3,369 is sixty-seven, but a fixed number for the Aviation Section has not been announced. (2) It would be perfectly proper for you to ask through the channel as to what prospects you have for appointment, as you are on eligible list.

J. F.—Bonus for re-enlistment is not payable to private, first class, of Infantry.

J. S. H.—We have published some appointments of officers commissioned in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. Your name has not yet appeared in lists given out for publication.

WIDOW.—Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions as to your rights to pension.

J. S. S. and J. D. M.C.—See answer to R. V. C.

R. V. C. asks: Desire to know if I was successful in the last examination held Dec. 4, 1916, for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M.C. Answer: Notifications to successful candidates are about to be sent out.

J. L. E. asks: A man honorably discharged from the Navy draws a pension for injuries received in line of duty. Would he lose the above pension if he should accept a position in the civil service? Answer: No.

M. A. G.—The 12th U.S. Infantry is credited with foreign service June 14 to Aug. 23, 1898, and Feb. 19, 1899, to April 26, 1902.

CONSTANT READER.—A foreign-born soldier who has made declaration of intention to become a citizen may declare his choice of place of residence either while in the Army or at his discharge. If at his discharge, then he must reside there for at least one year before he receives full citizenship, his discharge paper giving him the right to ask for naturalization upon completion of his prescribed term of legal residence. See a U.S. Court officer most convenient to your post, and he will give you all necessary advice. A naturalized citizen does not become immune from military service with his former nation, if he comes within its borders, unless the nation happens to be one whose treaty with us provides for absolute freedom from such further allegiance in case of expatriation.

W. M. B. asks: Can a man who enlisted July 24, 1916, go out on the reserve without paying the stipulated sum of \$120, or does that bill just apply to men who enlisted after Nov. 1, 1916? Answer: No discharges by purchase are being granted at present. The other provision applies to enlistment after Nov. 1, 1916.

H. L. B. asks: Will an enlisted man of the U.S. Army be discharged for convenience of Government providing he passes civil service examination and is offered appointment? Answer: This is often done, but it is not obligatory, and at present discharge are difficult to obtain.

TENIENTE SEGUNDO asks: (1) What is the proper official title of an officer appointed from the ranks or from civil life—is he a second lieutenant or a provisional, or probationary second lieutenant? (2) Can a second lieutenant so appointed be dropped from the Service before the end of two years without a G.C.M.? Answer: (1) Second Lieutenant. (2) No.

DISAPPOINTED.—Your question should go through the channel. Your application having been accepted, we should suppose that steps were taken immediately to prepare your finals for furlough from Coast Artillery. One would think that your case would not be affected by the order later issued, that after March 3 no more men in the Coast Artillery serving under enlistments begun prior to Nov. 1, 1916, would be furloughed at three years to the Reserve.

J. M. A. asks: (1) Is there any prescribed examination for provisional second lieutenants to take after they have served their probationary period of two years? (2) Will provisional second lieutenants receive a year's pay on failure to pass examination? Are they subject to dismissal at any time during their probationary period? Answer: (1) Sec. 23 of the National Defense Act gives all the law at present applicable. As the term of probation is two years regulations

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for examinations to be held at end of that period have not been prepared. (2) No provision for such pay.

C. T. J.—Write to The Adjutant General regarding your service and campaign badges for same.

F. A. B.—We have no data bearing upon the family connections of General Trevino, of the Mexican army.

OLIVER G. HALSETT.—Write to your mother. She is not well.

OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH GENERAL PARKER.

In our issue of March 3, page 850, we gave some extracts from the interesting report of Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., to the Commanding General of the Southern Department, on the work of the National Guard under his command on the Mexican border. This report covered the period from May 26, 1916, to Feb. 16, 1917.

We give below the list of officers of the Regular Army on duty connected with the National Guard, Brigade Commanders National Guard, and officers of the National Guard who performed special functions during the above-mentioned period:

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding 13th Provisional Division and Brownsville District.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aids—Capt. Cortland Parker, Field Art., D.O.L. (acting A.D.C.), in charge of Field Artillery instruction; 1st Lieut. Willis D. Crittenton, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, Cav.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Chief of staff—Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav.; adjutant—Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav.; later Lieut. Col. Frederic D. Evans, A.G.; assistant adjutants—Capts. Arthur L. Conger, 26th Inf.; George Grunert, 3d Cav., and Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf.; inspector—Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav., D.O.L.; assistant—Capt. Gordon Johnston, 3d Cav.; quartermaster—Capt. Alfred A. Q.M.C.; in charge of motor truck transportation—Capt. Francis W. Glover, Cav., D.O.L.; surgeon—Major William N. Biashan, M.C., later Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C.; sanitary inspectors—Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Reynolds, Major Jay R. Shook and Harry G. Humphries, all M.C.; engineer—Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, C.E., later Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., later Col. Mason M. Patrick, Capt. Virgil L. Peterson, C.E., and Major William P. Wooten, 1st Engrs.; ordnance officer—Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., later Capt. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D.; signal officer—Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., later Major Frank E. Hopkins, 8th Field Art.; assistant—Capt. George A. Wieczorek, S.C.; officer in charge of militia affairs, afterwards officer in charge of National Guard instruction—Major Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Inf., D.O.L.; assistant—Capt. John De Camp Hall, 4th Inf.; bakery officer—Capt. Sherrard Coleman, Q.M.C.; in charge of machine gun school—Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., later Capt. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D.

ATTACHED TO DISTRICT STAFF.

Assistant mustering officer and recruiting officer—Col. Lorenzo F. Davison, Inf., later Major Charles G. French, 4th Inf.

Officers who have served on the staff of the Brownsville District:

Chief of staff—Major Walter C. Babcock, G.S.; adjutant—Capt. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., later Major Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., later Capt. George K. Wilson, 26th Inf.; inspector—Major Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf.; judge advocate—Major A. S. Buford, Jr., Virginia N.G.; quartermaster—Major Henry H. Sheen, Q.M.C., and Capt. L. D. Cahill, Q.M.C.; assistants—Capts. F. P. Jackson, William A. Carleton and George O. Hubbard, all Q.M.C., and Capt. Harold E. Sorenson, North Dakota N.G.; surgeon—Lieut. Col. Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., and Major Jay R. Shook, M.C.; assistant—Major David S. Fairchild, Iowa N.G.; sanitary inspector—Major Louis Brechenmacher, M.C.; ordnance officer—Major Theodore E. Krembs, Minnesota N.G.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS, NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, Indiana N.G. (Lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army), commanding Indiana Brigade (1st Brigade, 13th Provisional Division), and all troops at Llano Grande, Donna and Mercedes.

Brig. Gen. F. E. Reache, Minnesota N.G., commanding Minnesota Brigade (2d Brigade, 13th Provisional Division).

Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, Texas N.G., commanding 1st Brigade, Texas Inf. (6th Separate Brigade).

Brig. Gen. Hubert A. Allen, Iowa N.G., commanding Iowa (2d Separate) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, New York N.G., commanding 4th Brigade, 13th Provisional Division, as reorganized Jan. 4, 1917.

Brig. Gen. William S. McNair, New York N.G. (colonel, U.S. Field Art.), commanding Artillery Brigade, 13th Provisional Division.

Officers of the Regular Army who commanded brigades of National Guard troops:

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., commanding Provisional Brigade at San Benito, Texas, later 3d Brigade, 13th Provisional Division.

Col. Augustus P. Blockson, 3d Cav., commanding 3d Brigade, 13th Provisional Division, later commanding Cavalry Brigade, 13th Provisional Division.

Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf., commanding Brownsville Provisional Brigade (4th and 36th U.S. Infantry, 1st and 2d Virginia Infantry, and all Regular and staff troops in the vicinity of Brownsville).

Officers of the Regular Army who commanded provisional regiments of National Guard troops:

Col. Lewis M. Koehler, Cav., D.O.L., commanding 2d Provisional Cavalry (Iowa squadron, two troops from Oklahoma and one from Kansas).

Lieut. Col. John D. H. Hartman, 3d Cav., commanding 1st Provisional Cavalry (one squadron from Virginia, three troops from Colorado, and one from New Hampshire).

Officers on duty with Texas Organized Militia from May 81, 1916, to June 18, 1916:

Majors S. F. Kilbourne, Inf., and Joseph Frazier, 26th Inf.; Capt. W. O. Smith, J. M. Cullison, M. N. Falls, and W. S. McBroom, all 28th Inf., and G. K. Wilson, 26th Inf.; 1st

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Lieuts. H. A. Parker and A. Moreno, both 28th Inf., M. Shute, 26th Inf., and F. H. Burr, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. G. A. Matile, S. H. Bouston and L. B. Clapham, all 24th Inf., C. A. King, W. G. Langwill and H. J. Maloney, all 26th Inf.

Officers who have been on duty with National Guard since

July 17, 1916:

Office of National Guard instruction—Major L. F. Kilbourne, Inf., in charge; Capt. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., assistant Inspector-instructors—Major J. F. Preston, 4th Inf., in charge at Brownsville; Major F. B. Shaw, 36th Inf., in charge at San Benito; Major L. M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., in charge at Llano Grande; Capt. H. H. Bissell, 36th Inf., Jere Baxter, Inf., F. T. Cruise, Field Art., Edward Croft, 26th Inf., J. K. Cowan, 4th Inf., Bowers Davis, 26th Inf., C. H. Darrow, J. R. Davis, 5th Field Art., E. L. Field, Inf., C. C. Farman, Jr., 12th Cav., R. C. Fox, 3d Cav., George Grunert, 3d Cav., D. W. Hand, 5th Field Art., C. F. Herr, 4th Inf., C. B. Hedges, Inf., W. N. Haskell, Cav., G. A. Hadsell, 28th Inf., G. H. Huddleston, 26th Inf., W. T. Merry, 4th Inf., J. H. Read, Jr., 3d Cav., John Scott, 4th Inf., J. J. Toffey, Inf., E. S. Wheeler, 4th Field Art., and G. H. White, 28th Inf., Inf., Lieuts. F. W. Booker, 5th Field Art., P. R. Davison, 3d Cav., J. B. Duckstad, 4th Inf., C. M. Everitt, 26th Inf., E. L. N. Glass, 3d Cav., K. C. Greenwald, 5th Field Art., C. T. Griffith, 4th Inf., James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf., C. A. King, Jr., 26th Inf., W. G. Langwill, 26th Inf., H. H. McGee, Cav., G. A. Matile, 26th Inf., H. J. Maloney, 26th Inf., J. H. Muncester, 4th Inf., G. H. Peabody, 3d Cav., C. S. Ritchel, 26th Inf., F. L. Van Horn, 3d Cav., G. W. C. Whiting, 36th Inf., A. Wilson, 36th Inf., and J. C. Wyeth, 5th Field Art.

Officers of the Signal Corps who in addition to their other duties have acted as instructors of National Guard troops:

Majors L. D. Wildman and F. E. Hopkins, Capt. O. S. Albright and G. A. Wieczorek.

Officers of the Medical Corps who in addition to their other duties have acted as instructors of National Guard troops:

Sanitary inspectors who also acted as instructors—Majors J. Ralph Shook and Louis Brechin, Jr., Capt. Charles T. King and E. W. Miller, Major James Bourke, Capt. James E. Bayliss, Robert C. McDonald, W. S. Shields, H. G. Humphreys, D. W. McEnergy and S. U. Marietta, all M.C.

The instruction of the field hospitals and ambulance companies of the National Guard (except the New York Division) have been under the supervision of the Regular medical officers, especially detailed for that purpose, as follows:

Capt. Clarence E. Fronk, Majors Wallace De Witt and Perry L. Boyer, and Capt. George W. Cook, all M.C.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers who have acted as instructors of the National Guard troops in addition to their other duties:

Major W. P. Wooten, 1st Lieuts. Richard N. Nichols and John S. Bragdon.

Officers who have been detailed as inspectors of horse and mule transportation since Sept. 1, 1916:

Captains Donald R. Banfooy, Oklahoma Cav., Charles G. Duff, 3d Texas Inf., Robert C. Foy, 3d Cav., William A. Graham, 3d Iowa Inf., and A. M. Johnson, 1st Minnesota Inf.; 1st Lieuts. George Fangstog, 1st Illinois Cav., Frederick K. Long, 23d New York Inf., and George C. Pilkington, 4th South Dakota Inf.

Officers who have been detailed as inspectors of records since Oct. 17, 1916:

Cols. John P. Finley, Inf., and Edmund S. Wright, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnson, 36th Inf.; Majors Charles G. French, 4th Inf., and Walter S. McBroom, 28th Inf.; Capt. William T. Merry, 4th Inf., and Edgar L. Field, Inf., D.O.L.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 3, 1917.

Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty entertained at a bridge party March 2 at No. 14. There were four tables. Miss Edith Castle, of East Orange, N.J., is a house guest of Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, visiting Miss Ruth White during inauguration week. The post Commander and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick have returned from their visit to friends at Norfolk, Va., Colonel Patrick's former station.

Mrs. H. C. Henshaw, of Frederick, Md., and Mrs. James S. Rogers, of Detroit, relatives of Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, returned to their homes on Monday after a happy visit at this post. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hodges will spend a few days next week at Baltimore as house guests of Mrs. Wilson Patterson. On March 1 Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Holcombe, of this post, were guests at a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club, at which Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz were hosts. Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, of this post, were guests at a large dinner given on Thursday by Representative and Mrs. Ira C. Copley.

Miss Elizabeth Coleman, sister of Mrs. J. N. Hodges, who is attending Miss Spence's school, will spend her spring vacation at this post; also Mr. Thomas A. Coleman, Jr., will come on from Brighton for a visit. Capt. Will H. Point, Q.M.C., has arrived and taken over the duties as quartermaster, relieving Capt. John S. E. Young, retired, who will go to Philadelphia for duty. Captain Point comes here from the Southern Department and is receiving a most cordial welcome.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, L.I., N.Y., March 4, 1917.

Bridge parties were given this week by Mesdames Campbell, Blood, Draves and Halla. The French class met this week with Mrs. McDonald. Lieut. and Mrs. Warren gave a supper and bridge party on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Major Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter and the Mesdames Pendleton, Draves and Halla. The prize-winners were Major Pearce, Captain Cooper, Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. Halla.

Mrs. Albert Gilmore was luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Campbell on Wednesday. The first aid class met with Mrs. Hodges on Thursday. Mrs. Payne left on Thursday for Wash-

ATTEND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY AND FOR A VISIT WITH

MR. AND MRS. WORDEN GRAHAM.

Gen. and Mrs. Hodges and Miss Hodges were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jeromeine Slocum at Flushing, L.I., on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper were hosts at a dinner party on Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Campbell, Pendleton, Nichols and Mrs. Cheeseman. Mrs. Walters, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Mrs. Draves was week-end guest of Miss Maria Gendeyas, of New York. Mrs. Von Steenberg, of Saugerties, N.Y., is

visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren.

Capt. and Mrs. Campbell entertained on Sunday with a buffet supper for Capt. and Mrs. Hope, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren,

Lieut. and Mrs. Draves, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Halla, Miss Hodges and the Mesdames Cheeseman, Walter and Von Steenberg.

The 5th Company left Sunday for Washington to participate in the inaugural parade. The officers accompanying them

were Major Pearce, Captains Mathews, Hope and Campbell, and Lieutenants Payne, Warren and Draves.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 5, 1917.

Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, who died in Baltimore, was brought to Plattsburg and was buried from St. John's Church on Feb. 26. Colonel Parmerter remained with his family a few days and left to join his regiment, the 36th Infantry, on the border. He has the sympathy of all Army people in his bereavement.

Major Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Whitman arrived on Tuesday. They have been staying at the MacDonough Inn for a week, leaving to-day to take possession of their quarters, No. 22, at the post. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., and Mrs. Chamberlain are guests of Major and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre. They will remain long enough to pack up and then leave for station at Fort Banks, Mass. Colonel Chamberlain will deliver a series of lectures at Harvard.

Capt. and Mrs. Baer dined last Sunday with Mrs. Weed, in town. Mrs. de Loffre has received very complimentary letters from the critics at the New York School of Applied Art on her work in interior decorating, which she is still pursuing.

It is understood that several officers of high rank have had quarters reserved for them at the post for the next summer. Major S. M. de Loffre returned last week from Manchester, N.H., where he went to muster out Militia, and was confined to his bed several days as a result of his trip.

Mrs. Miller entertained at an informal tea on Thursday for Mesdames Baer, Bubb, Waterman and Miss Ross. Captain Baer delivered a very interesting lecture at the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday afternoon. His subject was "What Shall be the Future of the Military Training Camp?"

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1917.

The Card Club met with Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer on March 2. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lyon, Morse and Bulmer. Lieut. Archibald D. Turnbull, recently detached from the yard and ordered to the Hancock, is the author of a very entertaining short story in the current number of Scribner's Magazine. The story, which possesses much merit both as a character sketch and as a product of the imagination, is splendidly illustrated.

Comdr. Yancey Williams entertained at a dinner on board the U.S.S. Chester on March 4 for Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Mrs. Williams, Captain Beach, Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon, Mrs. Hamilton, of New York, and Paymr. and Mrs. Stackhouse. Mesdames Lyon, Bulmer, Riddle and Stackhouse attended the concert given by the Boston Musical Art Club in Boston on Thursday. Singing in the chorus of women's voices was Mrs. Harry L. Morse, wife of Major Morse, U.S.A. This chorus recently sang in the Boston Symphony.

Mrs. Turnbull, wife of Lieut. A. D. Turnbull, is on a short visit to New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer entertained the Evening Card Club on Saturday. Mrs. John S. Carpenter is in New York on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Pratt. The Commandant and Mrs. Rush have with them this week their daughter, Miss Catherine Rush, who has been spending the winter in New York.

Masters Frank Emery and Hyland Lyon spent Saturday at the Watertown Arsenal, guests of their young friends, Leonard and Gerald Morse. Mrs. Norman Blackwood, wife of Medical Inspector Blackwood, is visiting Mrs. David Potter.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1917.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry G. Black, Texas Naval Militia, and Mrs. Black entertained with a tea on Thursday in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. Columbia, which arrived in Galveston Harbor that morning. On Thursday evening the officers of the Columbia were honor guests of an informal oyster roast down the island. On Friday evening the officers attended the dinner-dance given at the Oleander Country Club by Dr. and Mrs. James E. Thompson in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Kate Waters Thompson. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and Lieut. Ezra Pugh, U.S.N., were among the guests.

Lieut. Alexander Wilson has been transferred to Fort Clark, Texas. Mrs. Wilson visited here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. James Perrie Alvey, en route from Brownsville to Fort Clark.

The officers of the U.S.S. Columbia were honor guests at an informal dance at Hotel Galvez on Saturday. The officers of the Columbia entertained with a tea aboard ship on Sunday. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Edwin K. Smith, entertained recently with a tea in compliment to her mother, Mrs. E. A. Creary, of Alabama. Mrs. Spinks, wife of Major Marcus G. Spinks, commanding officer of Fort Crockett, pre-sided.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin K. Smith and Capt. Arthur G. Campbell attended the Valentine ball on Tuesday evening given by the board of managers of the Letitia Rosenberg Woman's Home at Hotel Galvez. Mrs. E. A. Creary and daughter, Miss Julia Creary, have returned to their home in Alabama after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Edwin K. Smith at Fort Crockett.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 25, 1917.

Mrs. George C. Stull entertained six friends at dinner at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne on Sunday. Bridge hostesses this week were Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Myer and Mrs. Wiegenstein. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. S. A. Smoke were hosts at a dinner for twelve friends. The guests of honor were Senator and Mrs. J. B. Kendrick.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer is spending the week-end with friends in Wheatland, Wyo. Chaplain W. E. Gladden left this week for Columbus, N.M., his station with the 24th Infantry. Capt. L. B. James has arrived as senior mustering officer for the Colorado and Wyoming National Guard, to be demobilized here. The Colorado Field Artillery is expected Thursday.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 2, 1917.

Mrs. Orton entertained with five tables of bridge Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hazzard and Mrs. Townes. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. McCain entertained Major and Mrs. Schmitt and Miss Braustetter at a theater party. Lieutenant Weaver has returned from Fort Bliss.

A large crowd attended the informal hop Friday evening. Mrs. Schmitt and Mrs. Decker were hostesses. Major and Mrs. Schmitt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Wade Ellis, Miss Braustetter, Miss Schumacher, Mr. Bard and Mr. Fennel at dinner Friday.

Mrs. Foote and Lieutenant Foote entertained at bridge Monday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Orton, Capt. and Mesdames Mason, Decker, Hazzard, McCain, Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Miss Howard and Colonel Willcox. Capt.

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and Mrs. Ashburn entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowles and Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford at dinner on Friday. The largest bridge party of the week was given Tuesday by Mrs. Johnson in honor of Mrs. Hazzard. Prizes were won by Mesdames Orton, Morse, McCain, Hazzard, Reichman and Miss Braustetter.

Lieutenant Foote has gone to Fort Bliss with troops. Mrs. Foote was hostess Friday at a large bridge party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Morse. Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn entertained at bridge Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Orton, Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mesdames Decker, Hazzard, Schlaeser, McCain, Boak, Dr. and Mrs. Chunn, Mrs. Foote, Miss Howard and Miss Braustetter.

Capt. and Mrs. Decker had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Schmitt, Mrs. Beery, Miss Howard, Miss Braustetter, Messrs. Manning, Morey and McCarty. Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard entertained at bridge Friday. Mrs. Foote, guest of her son, Lieutenant Foote, has returned to her home in Boston.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 26, 1917.

Miss Katherine Swift complimented her house guest, Miss Susie Smoke, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., at a pretty dinner Thursday before the George Washington ball at Pope Hall. The guests included Mrs. Eben Swift, Miss Margaret Murphy and Lieutenant Eddy, Anderson, Bassett and Kingman. Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Tipton, Mrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Major George P. Peet and Lieutenant Pryor, Lee, McClure, Weidenbach, Wilhelm, McKenzie and Febiger. The party later attended the Red Cross ball at Pope Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer entertained fifty friends at a buffet supper Saturday in honor of Miss Margaret Smith, of New York, guest of Miss Georgia Fuller. Assisting friends were Mrs. J. D. Taylor and Miss Mary Fuller. Mrs. C. E. Swartz honored her guest, Miss Eva Rollins, of Amherst, Mass., at a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Steele, Miss Ella H. Vanneman, of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Ralph Hospital, Miss Rollins and Lieutenants McDonald, Tupper, Flanders and Thomas Poole. Miss Vanneman, who is attending the Agriculture College at Manhattan, Kas., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Steele.

Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, en route from Nogales, Ariz., to Washington, D.C., to join Major Mitchell, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge. Mrs. Max Tyler and baby have arrived from Fort Sam Houston to visit Mrs. Tyler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tarr, in Leavenworth, before going to Washington to join Major Tyler. Mrs. J. M. Weaver was hostess at a bridge party Friday evening. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. H. B. Crosby, Mrs. Joseph Topham and Miss Susie Smoke. Mrs. H. B. Crosby on Tuesday was hostess at a luncheon and bridge, when highest scores were made by Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Mrs. W. McBrown, Miss Fuller and Mrs. Ernest Gentry.

Mrs. Joseph Topham and Mrs. D. S. Appleton assisted on Saturday at the tea-dance given by Mrs. Ralph Combs, of Leavenworth, for a number of the young women and bachelor officers of the garrison. Mrs. E. H. Coyle and little daughter, Virginia Mae, left Saturday for El Paso to join Lieutenant Coyle, 13th Cav. Mrs. Harry La T. Cavenaugh and sons will leave shortly for Fort Bliss to join Major Cavenaugh.

Mrs. D. D. Gregory returned to the post last Monday with Captain Gregory, on leave from Texas, where she went to join Captain Gregory, who was with General Pershing's expedition in Mexico. Dr. O. A. Barber, who recently passed for the rank of first lieutenant, Veterinary Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Barber, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Day in Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. M. Weaver, who has suffered from an affection of the eyes for a fortnight, has recovered and will return to duty this week. A social function of the week was the bridge tea given by Mrs. W. F. McBrown and Mrs. J. B. Gowen Tuesday. The prizes being awarded to Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. Russell Hand and Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson. At the tea which followed Mrs. Eben Swift and Mrs. James McAndrew presided.

Beginning March 10 the practical training of the new lieutenants will begin. Actual guard duty is on the program, and every evening there will be guard mount, and at night the officers will take their turns at walking post for two hours at a stretch, just as any Regular Army private. An all-day hike is slated as an opener for the period of practical training, and the officers while working out a military problem on this march will also learn to pitch camp and cook their own meals. On the march they will carry their packs and guns. By March 9 the theoretical training of the officers will be finished, and they will be given an intensive course in field work. This will include forming advance and rear guards, pitching tents and camps, open and close order drilling, and rifle and pistol shooting. Later in the month they will spend two days and a half on the rifle range trying out their theoretical knowledge of shooting. At this time they will also be divided into companies composed of men who are going to the same branch of the Service. A cannon and caisson have been provided for the Artillerymen, and the Cavalrymen will have their horses. A new class of officers will report at the post for duty about April 1. This new class will be only half the size of the class now studying here. From 150 to 200 men will be in the class. It is the plan of the War Department to send a new class of officers here every three months to study at the Army Service Schools.

The first officer to be assigned to the new radio company, now being organized by Capt. J. O. Mauborgne, arrived last week from Columbus, N.M. He is 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Simpson, and before coming here was in a Cavalry regiment and did duty with General Pershing in Mexico. The other officers of the company are expected in a few days. Captain Mauborgne is





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Friday morning class numbered some twenty-seven enthusiastic women. Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster were dinner hosts on Saturday. Miss Virginia Whitehead, guest of her aunt, Mrs. William H. Allaire, was guest of honor at a luncheon on Tuesday at the *Paso del Norte Hotel*. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell entertained with a dinner on Sunday at the *Paso del Norte Hotel* complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burgess, of El Paso. Covers were laid for eleven. General Greble and daughter, Miss Mildred Greble, gave a luncheon on Sunday at the General's camp in honor of Mrs. Deming Smith, of New York, who is a visitor in the city.

Col. and Mrs. George P. White were dinner hosts at the Country Club on Saturday. Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead and daughter, Miss Virginia Whitehead, of Denver, are guests of the former's sister-in-law, Mrs. William H. Allaire, and Colonel Allaire. Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Donnelly entertained with a dinner at the *Toltec Club* on Washington's anniversary complimentary to Miss Mildred Greble, daughter of Gen. St. J. Greble. Covers were laid for twenty.

Mrs. George Bell, jr., entertained with a luncheon at the Country Club on Thursday complimentary to Miss Margaret Wymond, of Louisville, Ky., guest of Mrs. J. A. Happier. Covers were laid for twenty. The mid-week dance at the Officers' Club was well attended by Army officers and their wives and guests from the city. The band of the 8th Cavalry played. Miss Eva Smith, of Topeka, was guest of honor at a dinner given on Wednesday by Capt. Emil Engel at the Officers' Club. Miss Smith is visiting Mrs. Margaret Rowley.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Morton were dinner hosts at the Harvey House on Thursday for ten. Mrs. William Elliott gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Heber Page, of Dallas, Texas. Mrs. William H. Allaire was hostess at a bridge party on Friday at the *Paso del Norte Hotel* complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Charles Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wagner, of Asheville, N.C., guests of Mrs. Wagner's brother, Capt. J. A. Wagner, left this week for their home. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Lambie gave a dinner party at the Harvey House on Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Covers were laid for twelve. A number of dinner parties were given Friday at the Country Club dinner-plate by Army men and their wives.

The officers and ladies of the 8th Brigade have planned a series of dances at the *Paso del Norte Hotel*, the first of which was held Friday evening.

Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Heard, to Lieut. John French Conklin, C.E., at a luncheon at their quarters on Saturday. The luncheon was given to ten girl friends of the bride-to-be, and the announcement was made when the guests opened the white satin bags found at each plate and discovered the calling cards of the two young persons tied together with white satin ribbon. The decorations of the table were in the Cavalry colors. The wedding, as already announced in the Journal, will take place in April. Lieutenant Conklin is at present stationed at Washington Barracks, D.C. Miss Heard has only been at the post a few months, but has been very popular with a large circle of friends in that time.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Allaire gave a dinner for ten at the Officers' Club on Wednesday complimentary to their guests, Mrs. Charles Whitehead and daughter. Mrs. John A. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William R. Pope, and Captain Pope.

Mrs. Irving G. Carr, wife of Captain Carr, 7th Inf., left El Paso last week for Louisville, Ky., to spend several weeks. Mrs. E. M. Coates entertained on Saturday with a benefit card party for the Army Relief fund. Capt. and Mrs. F. X. Strong were hosts of a dinner-dance on Saturday complimentary to several of the Regular Army officers who were with the expedition in Mexico. Miss Winifred Martin gave a tacky party on Tuesday in honor of Miss Martha E. Locke, her guest. Miss Amy Heard and Lieutenant Lester won the prizes for the most unique costumes. The supper contained a number of surprises. Old-fashioned games supplied the amusements.

The men of the 17th Infantry were hosts at an entertainment Friday evening, with the men of the Georgia National Guard as guests. Many of the men had known each other when the Regulars were stationed at Atlanta several years ago.

Mrs. James B. Allison, wife of Colonel Allison, will leave for Pasadena, Cal., to visit her mother for a few weeks. Mrs. John A. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, 3d, and her two children, who have spent part of the winter in El Paso with Captain Logan, remained behind when the Ohio Infantry left for home the first of the week and will stay in El Paso until Captain Logan is mustered out with his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich., which will be about two weeks.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 24, 1917.

A wire has been received from Gen. J. Franklin Bell by J. A. Reeves, chairman of the Citizens' Training Camp committee, assuring him that Salt Lake is to have a training camp again this year. The news has aroused much enthusiasm among the men active in the movement last year, and Chairman Reeves and Secretary A. G. Thomas have already begun preparations. It is expected to enroll about 2,000 men before the time set for the camp, which will probably be in August.

Asst. Surg. Aubrey M. Larsen, U.S.N., is in Salt Lake on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Larsen, on his way to Manila, where he joins the Asiatic Fleet. Dr. Larsen is a Utah boy, who after his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons served an internship in naval work in San Francisco. He has made five trips to Panama. The past few months have been spent at the Medical School in Washington. Dr. Larsen will sail for the Orient on March 5.

Adj. Gen. William G. Williams has received notice of the appointment of Col. Clarence E. Dentler as division inspector-general of the 16th National Guard Division, in which division the state of Utah is included. Colonel Dentler will have his headquarters in Portland, Ore., but it is expected that he will shortly visit Utah. Lieut. F. E. Barnum, secretary to Adjutant General Williams, has returned from Logan, where he has completed arrangements for housing Troop H when the National Guard unit returns from the border. The people of Logan have arranged to convert the large auditorium dance hall into an armory. Lieutenant Barnum also reports that the citizens of Provo have agreed to convert the old opera house into a fine armory for Troop F. Mr. Jesse Knight having given \$5,000 toward the remodeling fund. Col. J. B. McDonald is expected back in Salt Lake shortly from San Francisco, and will conduct inspection of the second squadron during the last two weeks in March.

Mrs. W. B. Elliott was hostess on Feb. 23 at a bridge tea. Six tables were played. Mrs. John H. Hess presided at the tea table, while Miss Alice Hess and Miss Genevieve Hoffman assisted. On Washington's Birthday Mrs. Verne R. Bell entertained a dozen friends at a bridge tea. Miss Alice Hess and Miss Genevieve Hoffman assisted the hostesses.

Mrs. George H. Huddleson and her little ones were guests at the Hess quarters the last few days of their stay. They left on Feb. 21 to join Captain Huddleson on the border. Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, wife of Major Cloman, U.S.A., and formerly Mrs. Victor M. Clement, of Salt Lake, spent a few days in town on her way West last week and was entertained at numerous affairs by friends.

Mrs. Alvah Lee, wife of Captain Lee, U.S.A., and her small son, John Marshall Lee, have left for El Paso to join Captain

Lee, who has been with General Pershing's expedition. Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Miller, parents of Mrs. Charles W. Wilson, have gone to Honolulu to visit Capt. and Mrs. Wilson for the winter.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Feb. 16, 1917.

A reception was given last Friday evening by Col. and Mrs. J. J. Morrow in honor of the new Governor, Col. Chester Harding, and Mrs. Harding, when all the military and naval officials and others of prominence were their guests. The following evening the American Minister, Hon. William Jennings Price, entertained in Governor and Mrs. Harding's honor with a dinner at the Legation, when President and Mrs. Valdez, Mr. and Mrs. Lasell, house guests of Col. and Mrs. Harding, Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and a number of others were present.

At a large card party, Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson entertained on Feb. 14. This day was selected, not only because Valentine favors and decorations could be used, but also because it made it a most appropriate time to announce that two young hearts had fallen victims to the darts from Cupid's bow, and that now Miss Cornelia Johnson and Capt. Charles A. Dravo were engaged to be married. At the conclusion of the games a delicious luncheon was served. There were playing eleven tables of bridge, one of five hundred, and one of rum, with several coming in for luncheon, and among the guests were ladies from Gatun, Quarry Heights, Ancon, Fort Grant, Corozal, Camp Gaillard and Camp Otis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Mildred Edgerly and Mrs. Clifford L. Miller.

A Japanese tea and rest room has been fitted up in the City of Panama by Mesdames Talbot Smith, Charles Gatewood, Fred Smith and William H. Noble, and on last Thursday these ladies opened up this attractive place with an informal tea, when Army and Navy people from all over the Zone were present. Misses Katherine Harding, Francis Bradley, Elizabeth Johnson and Lasell, dressed as Japanese maidens, served punch, sandwiches and cakes. This delightful room, in its Japanese furnishings, with a Japanese servant always on hand to serve light luncheons, tea, or cold drinks, will be an ideal place for the American ladies when in town shopping, and has filled a long felt want. Among those from Empire going in were Mrs. Will D. Wills, Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, Mrs. Wiford Twymann, and the Misses Johnson.

Another delightful affair that was attended by the Army and Navy set was the reception given to Col. Gordon G. Heiner, new commanding officer at Fort Grant, and Mrs. Heiner, on Thursday by the Colonel's new regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Wiley were dinner guests of friends there that night and attended the reception and dance. At the jolliest of dinners on Thursday Mrs. J. K. Miller entertained some of the temporary widows, whose husbands are now in the field, and a few others. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Wilson, Moss and Barnes.

Miss Mildred Edgerly spent several days of this week with Miss Weeks, of the Ancon Hospital nursing staff, in Ancon. Among the officers in from camp for a few days this week were Colonel Johnson, Captain Hopson, Chaplain Miller and Captain Wills. Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Castlen were guests of Chaplain Rochford, 10th Inf., when he gave a dinner for ten at the officers' mess at Otis on Thursday. Mrs. Harry L. Ferguson, of Colon, is spending to-day and to-night with Mrs. W. D. Wills.

FORT GRANT NOTES.

Fort Grant, C.Z., Feb. 13, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCain had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Cullen and Capt. and Mrs. Horton. Lieutenant McCain left next morning for the interior with a mapping detail. Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bagg entertained jointly with a card party and tea Saturday for all the ladies on the post and several from town. Among those asked to Mrs. Persons' card party were Mesdames Greene, Bagg, Cullen, Glassburn, Moore and Misses Grady and Moore. Mrs. Moore and Miss Moore, mother and sister of Mrs. Glassburn, have been visiting her for two months.

Little Mary Thomas, who was in Ancon Hospital for over a week, is at home again and out playing. Captain Thomas has also been ill with malaria, but was able to join his company this week. There has been a great deal of sickness on the post recently. Mrs. R. K. Greene has returned home from Ancon Hospital and is doing nicely, but Mrs. J. E. Sloan is still quite sick. Mrs. Marshall Guthrie had a tea last week for her house guest, Miss Holmes, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Maybach and Mrs. Fred Smith had a bridge-tea on Wednesday in the ball room of the Tivoli Hotel. There were fifteen tables of bridge, and a great many came in later for tea. Mrs. Gordon Heiner, wife of Colonel Heiner, and her three children arrived Sunday on the Kiplpatrick. Dr. Baxter was also a passenger for station at this post. On Thursday Mrs. Learmonth and Mrs. Duncan entertained with a large tea, people being invited from each post. That evening a small dance was given at Fort Grant for the officers of the battalion of the 29th Infantry, which was in camp here for ten days.

Capt. and Mrs. Dusenbury had dinner Friday for Capts. and Mesdames Cullen, Chambers and Horton. Lieut. and Mrs. Hardig had as dinner guests Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Horton, Lieut. and Mrs. Strauss and Mrs. McCain. On Friday Mrs. Campbell had bridge for Mesdames Dusenbury, Cullen, Chambers, McCain, Horton, Glassburn and Hughes. Mrs. Sarratt was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas for a few days. Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Dusenbury had a large tea Thursday for Mesdames Heiner and Sarratt. The post band rendered a fine concert during the afternoon.

Mrs. Du Bois had bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Moore, Glassburn, Cullen, Thomas, Dusenbury, Hall, Hardig and Miss Moore. Saturday night was unusually brilliant at the hotel on account of the reception tendered the new Governor and Mrs. Harding and the presence of Miss Cardozo, the queen of this year's carnival. There were several large dinners preceding the dance, notably that of Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, who had thirty guests. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, who had twenty, Capt. and Mrs. Lull and several others.

Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cullen on Sunday at the Tivoli.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, Jan. 15, 1917.

The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. A. La Rue Christie on Jan. 2. Those who played were Mesdames Borden, Gambrill, Rand, Ford, Le Hardy, Spielman and Miss Nelly. Mrs. Gambrill and Mrs. Spielman won the prizes. Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., and Mrs. Alvord, on their way to the States, were guests of Colonel Hale for a few days. Colonel Hale entertained for Col. and Mrs. Alvord at dinner on Tuesday, when his other guests were Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Capt. and Mesdames Ford and Christie, Lieut. and Mrs. Yount, Mrs. Almy and Captain Kinard. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Yount gave a Chinese dinner for Col. and Mrs. Alvord. Capt. and Mrs. Nelly entertained at a reception with dancing for them on Thursday, and they were guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Steele on Thursday, when the other guests were Capt. and Mesdames Weeks and Castle and Lieut. and Mrs. Crea. Col. and Mrs. Alvord left on Friday for Peking.

Capt. and Mrs. Christie's dinner guests on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. De Funik, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts and Mr. and Mrs. Brett, from town. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner on Thursday. Companies L and M have completed their six months' tour at Tongshan and Leichuan and have come to Tientsin for station. Captain Major, commanding Company M, has taken the house on Rohrscheit Strasse vacated by Major and Mrs. Dwyer. Lieutenant Short, of Company M, and Mrs. Short were house

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guests of Capt. and Mrs. Castle for a few days. They have taken temporary quarters at the Hotel Kreier on Wilhelmstrasse. Companies A and B have commenced their six months' tour down the line. Capts. C. B. Stone and A. R. Emery and Lieut. H. A. Kroner, with station at Tongshan, and Lieut. W. F. Ayre at Leichuan. Mrs. Stone, prior to her departure to Tongshan, was guest, with part of her family, of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy. Charlie and Jack Stone will finish the year out at the Macbeth Brothers' College in Tientsin.

Capt. O. H. Dockery and family and Capt. O. C. Early have returned from Manila, where Captains Dockery and Early attended the School of Musketry. The Machine-gum Company which Captain Dockery commands, under direction of Lieutenant Griswold, tendered Captain Dockery, as a welcome at his return, a most unique smoker on Jan. 2 in the Machine-gum Company's dining room in the form of a cabaret. Capt. G. G. Bartlett, who has been transferred to the 27th Infantry, stationed in Manila, left for the islands on the Warren Jan. 5. Mrs. Bartlett will remain until sailing of the Warren the last of the month as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelsen. Lieut. J. H. Van Vliet, with his wife and baby, left on the Warren for the islands. Lieutenant Van Vliet in charge of forty enlisted men, who will take part in the departmental athletic meet to be held in Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Weeks were hosts at a dinner-dance on Jan. 6, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Major and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mesdames Christie, Nelly Ford, De Funik, Colonel Hale and Captain Major. Other guests came in later for dancing. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained at dinner on Jan. 10. Captain Early entertained at a tea on Saturday in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Short. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay were hosts at dinner on Saturday for twelve. Lieut. and Mrs. Crea's dinner guests on Monday were Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts and Lieut. and Mrs. Short.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 11, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright were hosts at a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat and for Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin, Col. and Mrs. William J. Snow, Col. and Mrs. William B. Banister, Col. Lloyd M. Brett and Col. Samson Faison. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly were home-going passengers on the Great Northern, sailing Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. De Russey Hoyle entertained Major and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd and Lieut. and Mrs. Short. Col. and Mrs. Lindsay were hosts at dinner on Saturday for twelve. Lieut. and Mrs. Crea's dinner guests on Monday were Col. and Mrs. Lindsay, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts and Lieut. and Mrs. Short.

Major and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd had as dinner guests on Friday Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Major and Mrs. Fred T. Austin and Capt. and Mrs. J. Perrine Barney. Miss Dorothy Van Way has been house guest of Miss Hildred Church, in Honolulu, for several days this week. Mrs. George H. Paine was hostess at tea on Monday for Mesdames Banister, Locke, Snow, Lloyd, Barney, Austin, Browning, Corey, Daly, McCleave, Jordan, Pfeil, Vanderveer, Hoyle, Devera and Miss Helena Palmer.

Mrs. Philip J. R. Kiehl, Mrs. La Vergne L. Gregg and Mrs. Mrs. McCleave motored into town on Monday to attend the bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Thomas Bolton. Lieut. Archibald V. Arnold was host at dinner at Haleiwa on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Margaret Treat, Miss Ellen Bodley, Miss Katherine Treat, Lieutenants McQuillen and Selleck, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong, accompanied by their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Peulou, of New York, Miss Chisholm and Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, motored out from town on Wednesday for the Artillery hop. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Vanderveer gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. George Helmle and Lieut. John N. Hauser.

Mrs. Samuel Frankenberger had a table of bridge on Monday for Mesdames Jordan, Corey, McCleave and Michelson. Sailing on the Great Northern last Saturday morning were Mrs. Samson L. Faison and her two children, who were called to Washington, D.C., on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Faison's mother. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Love, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickenson, Misses Helena Palmer, Gertrude Jones, Katherine Jones, Lieuts. Clift Andrus and Bertram Frankenberger.

Capt. and Mrs. John D. Burnett were hosts at dinner on Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Joseph Janda and for Miss Carrie McMahon, Miss Esther McMahon, Capt. James A. Ullo, Capt. Charles C. Bankhead, Lieuts. C. W. Cutchin and Eugene M. Landrum. Mrs. George Helmle, of Springfield, Ill., is spending a few weeks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Paine.

The Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat were hostesses at a riding party and picnic on Tuesday for Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, Misses Ellen Bodley, Gertrude Jones, Katherine Jones, Lieut. tenants Selleck, Arnold, McQuillen and Andrus. Among those sailing on the transport homeward bound last Sunday were Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey, Miss Stella Mayer, Majors and Mesdames Mitchell, Janda and Short, Miss Hormene Short, Capt. and Mrs. James Higgins, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Black and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur Rogers.

Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins entertained at a bridge luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Hedekin, McRae, Bloomberg, McCaskey, Day, Smith, Barney, Halstead, Willard, Kiehl, Prunty, Thomas, Cheney, Boniface and Miss Katherine Ames. Mr. Richard Hungerford and Miss Hattie Hungerford, father and aunt of Mrs. Hugh Wise, are spending several months with Major and Mrs. Wise. The Misses Gertrude and Katherine Jones were hosts at a "movie" party and supper on Thursday in honor of Miss Katherine Treat's birthday and for Capt. and Mrs. De Russey Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Browning, Miss Margaret Treat, Capt. Stephen Smith, Lieutenants Arnold, McQuillen, Andrus, Selleck, Frankenberger, Murphy and Dr. Charles O'Connor.

Miss Ellen Bodley, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, left for her home in the States on the Matsonia on Wednesday. The 1st Infantry Reading Club met with Mrs. Elvind Hunt on Tuesday. Mrs. Robert McRae, of Honolulu, is week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Jewell motored in to town on Thursday to attend the Cornell dinner at the University Club.

Mrs. Herman Erlenkotter was hostess at bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Snow, Banister, Locke, Michelson, Truesdell, Boniface, Jordan, Day, Smith, Pratt, Cheney, Barney, McCleave, Denison, Corey and Richards. Miss Alice Palmer, of Fort Shafter, has been house guest of Miss Nancy Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., entertained at dinner on Friday for fourteen.

Guests of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Paine on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Richards and



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PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Mrs. George Helmle, Lieut., and Mrs. Ernest G. Cullum were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters, Lieut., Charles W. Haverkamp and Raymond McQuillen. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers had as dinner guests on Wednesday Miss Margaret Treat, Miss Katherine Treat, Lieutenants Arnold and Selleck.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 11, 1917.

An unusually large number from Fort Shafter and adjacent posts were present when the transport *Sheridan* sailed for the mainland on Sunday. Departing from Shafter were Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Master Lloyd and Miss Katherine Fredendall, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrews, and Shirley and Pamela McAndrews and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas C. Spencer and their daughter, Jean.

Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Black and Master Freddie Black had dinner Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Robert Lyon, Col. and Mrs. Howell were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deering, of Honolulu, Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. William E. Hunt were supper hosts Sunday for Col. H. C. Hodges, Capt. Frank Halstead and Charles F. Leonard and Lieutenant Lang drum. Last Monday Mrs. William B. Cochran entertained at a valentine bridge in honor of Mesdames J. L. Mayson, Frank Hunter and Mrs. Morris. Mesdames Pearson, Witsell and William R. Dashiel were the prize-winners.

Miss Eleanor Gartley, on Wednesday, was the dinner guest of Miss Isabel Baker. Major and Mrs. Eugene H. Hartnett were dinner hosts Wednesday for Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., and Capt. Harry E. Knight and Henry C. Blodgett. Mrs. William R. Dashiel was hostess at a valentine bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Thurston, Miss Deede Rosenbaum, and Mesdames Harker, Lyon, Hayes and Gallogly.

Major and Mrs. Charles A. Ragan entertained at dinner on Friday for Miss Isabel Baker and Lieut. Lester D. Baker. Col. Henry C. Hodges and Capt. Carl A. Martin on Tuesday, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett. Mrs. Elvind Hunt, of Schofield Barracks, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan. Capt. and Mrs. Lyon had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Elvind Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. McClellan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter, Dorothy Ann.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus S. Bratton, of Schofield Barracks, were guests on the post during the week. Mrs. J. L. Mason has gone to Schofield Barracks to visit her daughter, Mrs. Walter S. Greacen. The Literary Club met with Col. William R. Dashiel on Thursday evening. On Monday Major and Mrs. Guy L. Palmer entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. L. S. Sorley. The Sewing Club met on Tuesday. Major Fred A. Grant and family have taken a house in the cantonment while their daughter is convalescing at the Department Hospital.

Mrs. William E. Hunt was hostess for the card club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. E. F. Witsell won the prize. Major and Mrs. F. A. Grant and Miss Grant were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum Tuesday. Mrs. B. K. Stumbaum entertained with a sewing-tea on Wednesday for Mesdames Hunter, Mason, Reinecke, Sullivan, Hunt, Rosenbaum, Halloran, Rockwood, Cochran, Palmer, Holliday, Witsell, Camp and Pearson.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Sloan on Sunday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Lyon and Master Freddie Black. Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell entertained on Monday for Madame Nellie Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Chillingworth, Mr. Knight, Mr. Ward and Gen. and Mrs. F. S. Strong. Capt. and Mrs. Louis D. Pepin, of Fort De Russy, were hosts at dinner Friday for four. Col. Wilmet E. Ellis and Major Charles A. Ragan are taking the riding test this week. Mrs. Frank Drake, of Fort Rucker, was supper hostess on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Harold De F. Burdick, of Fort Kamehameha. Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy was a luncheon hostess on Tuesday for Mesdames Ohnstad, Andrus, Stayton, Burdick, Hero, Hunter, Reeder, Holcomb, Reeder, Kendall, Houston, Crenshaw, Clark and Bayley and Miss Huggett.

Mrs. Stuart S. Griffin was hostess for the Kamehameha Bridge Club on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Otto H. Schrader entertained Wednesday for Majors and Mesdames Reeder, Ohnstad and Capt. and Mrs. Stayton. Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, of Fort Kamehameha, were hosts at dinner at Heinie's last Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Griffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Steese, Capt. and Mesdames Hicks, Andrus, Crawford and Baker.

Mrs. James B. Houston entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Country Club for Mrs. J. Fowler, of Boston, Mrs. Jack Hayes, Mrs. J. Edgar J. Hill, of Atlanta. Mrs. James Gallogly, Miss Ladson, Miss Catherine Fowler and Miss Dell McCue. Miss McCue was hostess on Monday at a swimming tea at Fort De Russy. Mrs. Brainerd Taylor entertained on Tuesday at a luncheon at the Country Club for Mesdames Ellis, Holcomb, Griffin, Richardson and McRae, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong entertained at dinner Tuesday for Governor Lucius Pinkham, Mrs. A. J. George, Col. and Mrs. Houston, Major and Mrs. Deering.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 19, 1917.

Major Herbert O. Williams entertained with a dinner-dance Feb. 17 at the University Club in Honolulu. Miss Dorothy Harker gave a five hundred party on Saturday in honor of Miss Isabelle Baker, house guest of her brother, Lieut. Lester Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Babcock entertained at dinner at the Moana Hotel on Feb. 17 for Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McEntyre. Col. and Mrs. William P. Kendall entertained at dinner on Feb. 17 in honor of Miss Caroline Huggett and Mr. F. E. Huggett. Miss Bonnie Scott was honored guest at a Valentine tea given by Miss Dorothy Harker.

Col. and Mrs. James B. Houston entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Lincoln, Major and Mrs. Henry, Major and Mrs. Cochran, Miss Huggett and Mr. Huggett. Col. and Mrs. William B. Kendall entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Householder, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Gallogly, the Misses Ladson and McRae, Capt. Henry Merriam and Col. James McRae.

Comdr. Victor Houston was given a surprise on Saturday, when several friends came aboard the U.S.S. St. Louis for dinner. Mrs. Frank R. Keefer was a bridge hostess on Friday. Mrs. Allen Smith was luncheon hostess for Col. and Mrs. James McRae last week. Mrs. Smith is the wife of Col. Allen Smith and was en route to Manila. Mrs. Eugene Hartnett was hostess of the Card Club on Tuesday. Capt. Charles C.

Bankhead and Lieut. John N. Smith, Jr., were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan on Sunday. Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. John D. Burnett and Lieutenants Landrum and Cutchin. Mrs. Daniel L. Howell entertained the Sewing Club this week. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William R. Dashiel entertained at dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Frank Grant. Miss Alice Palmer was house guest of Miss Anne Hawkins, of Schofield, over Sunday. Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., arrived on the February transport and will occupy quarters in the bachelor building until the arrival of his family. Miss Dorothy Grant was able to leave the Department Hospital on Sunday. Capt. Charles A. Lewis, accompanied by his family, arrived on the transport and has taken quarters in the 20 in the cantonment.

The Misses Caroline and Katherine Raymond entertained at tea on Tuesday for Misses Bonnie Scott and Eleanor Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan were dinner guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston on the U.S.S. St. Louis last Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal have as house guest Capt. John F. Curry, brother of Mrs. Crystal. Mrs. Lohman was bridge hostess on Wednesday. Mrs. E. F. Witsell was luncheon guest of Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln on Wednesday. Major O. B. Rosenbaum returned from Hilo on Tuesday after an absence of three weeks inspecting the National Guard. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal and Capt. John F. Curry were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Calender on Friday. Mrs. George M. Halloran was house guest of Mrs. F. A. Barker while Lieutenant Halloran was in camp. Mrs. Charles L. McKain entertained at tea Thursday in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Morris. Major and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer were dinner guests of friends at the Moana on Thursday. The hop on Friday was a great success.

Major and Mrs. William B. Cochran entertained at dinner on Valentine day for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Governor Lucius Pinkham, Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell, Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Mrs. E. F. Witsell, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Gallogly and Miss Ladson. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Strong, General Strong and Captain Baldwin.

Capt. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice had Mr. George Marshall and Miss Marion Chapin as dinner guests Wednesday and later motored to Schofield Barracks to attend the ball masque. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Steese, of Fort Kamehameha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice on Thursday. Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg, house guest of her aunt, Mrs. John McCandless, has returned home. Capt. and Mrs. Hartshorn entertained at dinner before the hop Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Camp and Capt. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice. Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell entertained at dinner on Friday before the hop.

OUR REAL NAVAL PROBLEM.

That the real naval problem of the United States is the same as Russia's is the declaration made in the last article from the pen of the late Fred T. Jane, the British naval expert, which is issued as a pamphlet by the Navy League. Jane gave his article the title, "The American Navy as a Line of Defense." He argued that after the war, Germany's only opportunity for commercial expansion will be in Brazil and the United States, in the course of which expansion he seemed to think it inevitable that trouble would ensue between the two countries. Then he takes up the main line of his argument, saying:

"The real naval problem of the United States is an amplification of the problem which Russia has understood and has had to face throughout the centuries. Russia has had to maintain two distinct fleets—one in the Baltic, one in the Black Sea. She had squadrons far off in the Pacific, and after Port Arthur she sent to the Far East every available Baltic warship. But she never attempted to utilize her Black Sea Fleet and so give Turkey a chance of getting something for nothing. Through centuries of experience Russia knew. Does the United States know? I greatly doubt it. The United States is content with a big fleet on one side and an 'eyewash' fleet on the other. And the Panama Canal has been created a conveniently obvious first point of attack from the air.

"In the days when aerial attack was an idle dream the Panama scheme was, perhaps, nautically sound. Today it is very much otherwise. We can, of course (and rigidly, I think), assume anti-aerial guns keeping pace with aerial progress—this they are fairly certain to do. But the canal is such an obvious strategical objective (the main objective, assuming a dual attack) that the possibility of destruction or, at least, temporary destruction must be taken into account.

"The U.S. Navy has always been built on 'one and indivisible' lines. With the Panama Canal blocked it would most certainly be in that position. Split in two, as it stands, it could make a show on either coast. But that show would be against enormous odds, and eventually turn out accordingly to be nothing but a show. There is little room in modern warfare for the old ideals of superior courage, etc., etc. It was Nelson who said: 'Only numbers can annihilate,' and then proceeded to demonstrate the inaccuracy of his statement. Those days, however, are past. If sea defense of America is to be assured, Russia must be emulated. There must be two distinct fleets—one on the East, one on the West Coast. Neither must be counted in with the other, because only under very exceptional circumstances could either operate with the other. Till this be done the American Navy is a more or less illusory 'line of defense,' even in the best meaning of the word. Rather, it is a Samson shorn of his hair, a standing parody of that famous Irish 'bull' maker, Sir Boyle Roche, who long ago said: 'No man can be in two places at once unless he is a bird.'

Referring to the possibility of German submarines operating in American waters against the United States

Navy, Mr. Jane adds that "should Germany go to war with the United States it is possible that a few German submarines might go over, but the U.S. Navy would not take long in accounting for them."

TEST OF DEMOCRACY IN WAR.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Democracy is a most beautiful thing on paper, but it has never succeeded in war. It has proved in the past the undoing of old Greece and of old Rome, of Poland and of Turkey, and to-day, it is sorely handicapping the French republic in her titanic struggle against autocratic Germany. In practice, democracy favors the production of eloquence, of verbal energy; it usually means in war divided responsibilities, incompetence, wasted time, deferred action, whereas monarchy, by realizing strength and unity in the command, leads to well organized and fruitful action. Now, the Entente Powers have been acting for the last two years on strict democratic principles, discussing, tergiversing, considering, pondering, exchanging no end of contradicting views as to the right way to do the right thing, too often without coming to an agreement, whilst the Central Powers, tightly united under a unique command and therefore under no obligation of wasting time and opportunities in futile verbiage, have been able to throw the whole of their forces in swift well-administered blows which, though in no way decisive, will have the effect of lengthening the duration of the war.

The bitter complaint to-day is that the rise of merit is more difficult in the French republic than in any other country and prevents France utilizing as she ought to do the assets she derives from the innate inventive genius and military aptitudes of her sons, so amply demonstrated in the long course of her eventful history. The general mobilization of all available men from eighteen to forty-eight years of age has too often offered the spectacle of knowledge and merit in privates' uniform and of incompetence parading in the gold-laced garb of officers, of much striped or starred old gentlemen in high posts opposing to the march of progress and efficiency the insuperable barrier of their complete misunderstanding of the new conditions of warfare and of their love for "paperasserie," while, in many cases, the talent and experience of technical and scientific specialists of world repute are being left unemployed, a truly idiotic, criminally foolish system in a country fighting for her existence and which Paris journals have of late been as one to denounce. Yet nothing has happened in the war to throw doubt on the professional value of the Gallic command. All points considered, it may be found in the end to have blundered less than the command of any other belligerent army.

And yet the popular demand, to which some measure of satisfaction must be given, is for younger men, and for a more dashing offensive that will promptly give back to France her invaded and abominably oppressed territories. Offense, unfortunately, is recognized by unanimous consent to be less a question of men than of material. As is well known, the Germans are going further and further in the art of replacing men by armament. Their practice has been to entrust the defense of trenches of the first line to few men and many machine guns with a view to minimizing casualties, their plea being that ten machine guns are better than 250 infantry rifles to repel an attack. At Verdun, they at first forged their way ahead under the protection of a crushing heavy gun fire. That very asset they found against them on the Somme, and since, gun and munition making are absorbing the whole efforts of the Fatherland and of her temporarily conquered subjects. And so the race has started between the Allied and the Germanic arsenals, between the superior organization and methods of the land of Kultur and the much superior resources of France and her Allies. As to the results, next spring will tell, and next spring will be decisive.

Paris military opinion seems to have come to the conclusion that the war can never be won by local attacks, even if partly successful as in Champaign and on the Somme. No doubt satisfaction is being derived from the belief that, on the whole, the Germans have lost much more on the Western front than the French and the English, but the decision, it is realized, can only come from a simultaneous attack along the entire front, that will prevent the enemy guessing the spot where the chief blow is to be dealt and reinforcing certain points at the detriment of others. Hence the importance of improving the means of transportation in the rear of every sector so as to permit a quick concentration of guns and troops, which is being recognized by both French and British. Totally new tactics are to be inaugurated next year.

The Rumanian affairs, in no way flattering to the Allies, will turn out to have been of the utmost benefit to them. They have strengthened their determination to fight to a finish, brought them in closer union together, caused a reorganization of the Paris and London military staffs and a welcome recognition of the fact that victory has yet to be fought for, hard and long, and is yet in the balance. On the other hand, the Germans have lost on an object that is secondary, troops and material which they will miss when comes the decisive moment, while the front they have to defend has been lengthened by several hundred miles.

The 5,000-ton submarine cruisers, amply supplied with torpedo tubes and guns, and of great speed and immense radius of action, which the Germans are believed to have completed, are considered here to be a doubtful investment likely to bring to the enemy less benefit than the numerous smaller boats of tried type that could have been built with the same money and labor. Besides representing very many eggs in one basket and being exposed to all the accidents inherent to submarine navigation, these mastodons of the deep will be sorely handicapped for surface fighting, and be at the mercy of smaller scouts and even destroyers that will have over them the advantage of being faster, more handy, to have guns of longer caliber and range on a higher platform. On rising to the surface, they will be vulnerable to a mosquito seaplane of some \$10,000 worth or less, as shown by the fate of the French submarine Foucault. On the other hand, they will be in a position to operate in distant seas and to cause disagreeable surprises where least expected. Aerial scouting is considered the best defense against these large and visible submersibles that will, moreover, have to be fought with higher calibers than the small quickfiring armament allied patrol boats and merchantmen. Obviously, the submarine campaign is entering a new phase, and its importance is no longer being unwisely minimized in Paris and London. The construction of unsinkable monitors and seaplane mother-ships and of thousands of large biplanes with great carrying power, and the ceaseless bombardment and the de-

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struction of German submarine bases and yards, are the measures recognized against the growing submarine danger.

Paris, France.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

RECENT MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of recent military patents. Issued week of Jan. 9: Loading-machine for cartridge belts, Petrus Wester; automatic locking device for firearms, Nicolai Bulgakow; control system for gun mountings and other mechanism, Arthur Trevor Dawson and James Horne; explosive projectile, Robert Gunter and Marshall McIlwaine Eakin; shell, Frank Robertson; sighting apparatus, William Albert Burns. Issued week of Jan. 23: Box for containing belts of cartridges for use in machine guns, William Ireland Davies; firearm-cleaning-rod tip, Harry R. Kiesig; hand-grenade, incendiary and other bomb, and the like, William Mills; gun-carriage shield in the embrasures of casemates, Pio Perrone. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Float for aeroplanes, No. 1,213,453, Capt. Mark Lambert Bristol and Naval Constr. Holden Chester Richardson, U.S.N. Issued week of Jan. 30: Mechanical time-fuse, Hugo Prahl; clockwork-escapement for mechanical time-fuses, Hugo Prahl; air-gun, Herman L. Welch; recoil-pad for gun-butts, Elijah Ringsmith; net-cutting and signal attachment for submarines, Gotthart Taubert; safety device for shells, Niels Wultersen Aasen.

Issued week of Feb. 6: Field and siege artillery, Gregory C. Davison; cartridge-carrier, Fred S. Carr, Brookline; firearm, Harley D. Apps and Lewis S. Low; trigger mechanism for firearms, Charles Newton; combined box-magazine and finger guard for bolt-action firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; sight-light for firearms, Clifford A. Lewis; fuse for shells, Hugo Prahl; sword and guard attachment for pistols, Piotr Scubelek. Issued week of Feb. 13: Combined rebounding main and trigger spring for firearms, Reginald F. Sedgley; running out telescopic springs of guns with recoiling barrels, Karl Voller; submarine life-saving and observation device, Thomas E. Burke and Joel R. A. Lindholm; percussion mechanism for explosive projectiles, Edward William Coleman; device for the recovery of torpedoes, James J. Joyce. Issued week of Feb. 20: Silencer for combustion engines of submarines, Marley Fotheringham Hay and Ferdinand Guhrauer; projectile-fuse, Wilford Judson Hawkins; shell-fuse, Karl Hugo Moren; method of and apparatus for cooling gun-barrels, Alexander M. Brotherton; machine gun, Alexander M. Brotherton; apparatus for actuating a rolling projectile, George G. Lemons; cumulative artillery-projectile, Peter Roger; rifle, Wilfrid Dore; rifle-sight, John A. Dietz; apparatus for moving diving-rudders of submarines, Marley Fotheringham Hay and Cornelius Ekama; torpedo, Louis J. Krivohlyany. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Steering-wheel, No. 1,216,670, Lieut. Arthur S. Dysart, U.S.N. Issued week of Feb. 27: Method of destroying aircraft, Joseph A. Steinmetz; telescope-sight for airships and flying machines, Oskar Granheden; cartridge-belt, William C. Fisher; hand grenade, Louis Leon Billant; ordnance, Niela Colomyczuk; torpedo-catcher and mine-destroyer, Harry O'Grady; ammunition wagon, George Haggeloch. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Multiple grinding machine, No. 1,217,417, Lieut. John W. W. Cumming, U.S.N.

THE LEWIS GUN.

A pamphlet of quarto size, issued by the Savage Arms Company, to exploit the virtues of the Lewis gun, is handsome in its typography and illustrations and convincing in its text. A general description and a brief history of the gun are accompanied by the testimonials to its virtues from David Lloyd George, Sir Douglas Haig, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Capt. J. H. Beith ("Ian Hay"—author of "The First Hundred Thousand"), Captain Instructor Machine Gun Corps, Capt. Norman Thwaites, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, and Lord Hugh Cecil. We have more than once expressed our appreciation of the value of the Lewis gun which is such that we find it difficult to understand why our Ordnance authorities are so reluctant to make use of it to the same relative extent as it is used abroad. The facts in regard to the use of the Lewis gun in the present war are well summed up by Sidney Brooks, who in an article in the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 14, 1917, said:

"I know, and every Englishman knows, that the following statements are facts:

"First. That the present war is so largely a war of machine guns—I remember Mr. Lloyd George stating that more than ninety per cent. of the casualties were due to them alone—that whereas at its beginning we had only two to each thousand men, we now have thirty-two.

"Second. That of all the machine guns in use in the Allied armies the Lewis gun is by far the most popular and the most effective.

"Third. That some 4,000 officers and about 400,000 men use it exclusively, and that in the British, French, Italian and Russian armies there are at this moment nearly 40,000 in actual and daily operation.

"Fourth. That virtually all our aeroplanes are armed with Lewis guns, and that of the seven Zeppelins we

have accounted for six were brought down by the Lewis gun.

"Fifth. That both on Salisbury Plain and at the machine-gun school in France most of the instruction is done with the Lewis gun.

"Sixth. That it owes its pre-eminence partly to its mobility, partly to its light weight, partly to its capability of being used in any position and partly to the simplicity of its working; and that after fully two years of daily experience in the battlefield it stands higher than ever in the judgment of the British armies.

"Yet this is the gun the American government virtually turned down. I have heard all sorts of explanations of its action, but I have never yet heard it asserted that the Lewis machine gun was rejected by the authorities at Washington on its merits or that they have any better gun or any that is as good up their sleeve."

ADVICE TO YOUNG OFFICERS.

A memorandum issued to The Adjutant General of the Army three years ago by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., while he was on duty as Chief of Staff, contains such excellent advice that we reprint it below for the benefit of the many young officers now entering the Army. The memorandum said:

"While the Secretary of War does not wish that there should be any relaxation in discipline or in the thorough and prompt performance of military duty, he insists that all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, should have always in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them as to preserve their self-respect. This is most important, if we are to have a cheerful, willing and highly efficient Army."

"It is believed that much of the discontent in the Service to-day is incident to the method of dealing with enlisted men; that the results of this method are not satisfactory, even from the standpoint of discipline, and that better results could be accomplished if each and every officer, in his relations with the men under his command, should always have in mind the control of the men without the destruction of their self-respect, for once this is lost a soldier's usefulness in the Service is largely destroyed, and he returns to civil life discontented, and often an enemy of the Army.

"Many young officers who are entrusted with the command of men have had absolutely no previous experience, and have not been sufficiently imbued with the tremendous importance of the portion of their duties which concerns their relations with enlisted men; they are ignorant of the proper method of handling subordinates, and often feel that it is necessary to adopt a tone of voice or a manner in dealing with them which is quite different from that which they usually employ; and only too frequently they seek to accomplish through public rebuke what could be more efficiently accomplished through a private talk with the subordinate himself. This fault is not entirely limited to officers new to the Service, but is unfortunately found at times in others of more experience; and it is directed that every effort be made to eradicate it.

"Officers should keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command, and strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure men coming to them freely for counsel and assistance. This can be done without any relaxation of the bonds of discipline, and with great benefit to the Service as a whole."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Gathered by *The Literary Digest*.

Tip to the Washington politicians: "See America first!"—*Boston Transcript*.

The Lyman M. Law is not the only law that has been torpedoed.—*Philadelphia Record*.

The one-man submersible should come under the head of an I-boat.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

A policy of frightfulness necessarily presupposes that every one else will observe the rules.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Not a few eminent candidates for political office regard the international crisis as a personal insult.—*New York Sun*.

Incurable weakness of the voluntary system of enlistment is that the most patriotic citizens get shot first.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Mexico's demand that the warring nations be at peace is something like the conversation between the pot and the kettle.—*Chattanooga News*.

In spite of the fact that the Colonel has offered his services and those of his four sons, it might be well to look to our other defenses.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

Millions for patriotism; not one cent for jingoism!—*Springfield Republican*.

It's an awful thing to have the kind of patriotism that has to be taken out and dusted whenever an emergency arises.—*Baltimore Sun*.

BUT DID THE BULLS KNOW IT?

Commanding officer (during sham battle): Your company is to charge across that field and attack the enemy beyond.

Captain: But, I say, how about those three vicious looking bulls in that field?

Commanding officer: Oh, that has all been provided for in the rules. Those bulls are all supposed to be on your side.—*Life*.

In the Military Surgeon for March the essay for which Asst. Surg. Gen. William Colby Rucker, of the Public Health Service, was awarded the second Wellcome prize for 1916 appears as the leading article. It is entitled: "The Influence of the European War on the Transmission of the Infection of Disease, with Special Reference to its Effects upon Disease Conditions in the United States." Dr. Joseph Marshall Flint, professor of surgery at Yale University and at present attached to one of the war hospitals in France, contributes a paper on "A Combined Method for the Localization and Extraction of Projectiles" that is illustrated with illuminating drawings and photographs. Dr. D. Pierce Penhaligon, who is chief surgeon of another war hospital abroad, writes on "Secondary Sutures of Gunshot Wounds as an Economic Factor in War Surgery"; Dr. William Arthur Clark, a former director of an American Red Cross unit in Belgium, describes "The Saline Treatment of Infected Wounds on the Western Front." Major Charles



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F. Craig, M.C., U.S.A., has a paper on "The Occurrence of Endemic Dysentery in the Troops Serving in the El Paso District from July to December, 1916," and Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., U.S.A., brings to a conclusion his important series of papers on "Demography in so far as it Relates to the Vital Statistics of Armies." The Wellcome prizes for 1917 are announced in this number, the first prize being a gold medal and \$300, the second a silver medal and \$200. The subjects prescribed for the competition include: For prize first—"Prisoners of War; Organization, Construction and Administration of Prison Camps, with Reference to the Maintenance of the Health of the Prisoners of War and the Protection of the Health of the Surrounding Communities." For prize second—"Sick and Injured Soldiers and Sailors: Their Distribution, Care and Disposition Outside the Military Zones, in Time of War." The competition closes Sept. 15, 1917. The first competition for the Gorgas medal, showing original research in preventive medicine, will close on Oct. 1, 1917.

The original articles in the March-April issue of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States include the Institution's gold medal winning essay by Major Richard Stockton, Jr., O.R.C., that is entitled "What Have We Learned?" in the course of which the writer makes a characteristic plea for universal military training. Capt. W. J. Browne, of the Philippine Scouts, presents a study of "A Method for the Prompt Equipping of Reserves," simplifying the accounting for property and for reducing Army paper work, which contains prospective relief for "paper work" at least; and George Nestler Triocche, late staff officer, French foot artillery, contributes an article on foreign militias devoted particularly to the chronology of Swiss artillery. Lieut. Col. John C. Stiles, a frequent contributor to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, tells about Grape Vine news during the Civil War.

Further details of the device used on British merchant steamers to envelop themselves in smoke, already mentioned in our columns, show it includes two drums that are attached to the afterdeck, one on each side of the ship. Each drum is filled with phosphorus. When the lookout sights an undersea boat an order is given to fire the phosphorus in the drums. Almost immediately heavy clouds of black smoke pour from the phosphorous containers. The ship is entirely enveloped in the smoke and leaves such a long trail of it that the submarine can never tell where to locate the fleeing merchantman. Five British vessels docked at Philadelphia, Pa., are equipped with the "smokers."

Press dispatches from Christiania, Norway, dated Feb. 24, state that a company has been formed there to exploit an invention of Lieut. Col. Frithiof Anderson, of the Norwegian army, for the "tel-electric control of cannons." The inventor claims that all cannon connected by his system can be operated by one man, sitting at a safe distance under a bomb-proof shelter. The invention has been tested in the coast defenses of Norway, the dispatches add, and a military committee of the Storting recommended that steps be taken to equip all such fortifications with the system.

British casualties during February reached a total of 1,243 officers and 17,185 men, according to an official statement of Feb. 28. The February figures show a total but little more than half that for January, although there has been considerable fighting on the Somme front during the month. The February total of 18,428 compares with a total of 32,354 officers and men for January. Officers' casualties for February, however, were considerably greater than for the month preceding, when they were 960.

German correspondents on the western front of France report that the British are using a new type of gun and shell, according to an Associated Press correspondent. The gun appears to be pneumatic, as it makes no noise when fired, and can, therefore, be used from points very close to the front. The shell which it carries bursts, it is said, with an explosion resembling that of a mine, and the destructive area of the burst is large. It is chiefly used against deep dugouts and trench positions.

He was a young subaltern. One evening the Sister had just finished making him comfortable for the night, and before going off duty asked: "Is there anything I can do for you before I leave?"

Dear little Two Stars replied: "Well, yes! I should like very much to be kissed good-night."

Sister rustled to the door. "Just wait till I call the orderly," she said. "He does all the rough work here."—*London Opinion*.

A Stockholm dispatch, by way of Berlin, says the Russian Wolja, prints a report that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas has relinquished his post as general of the Russian forces in the Caucasus in order to assume new and important duties in another part of the empire. It is believed he will take command of the expected offensive in Bukowina and Rumania.

"What would you do if a situation arose which compelled you to fire a gun?" "I'd be nervous," confessed Mr. Bliggins, "and yet I'd be exceedingly thankful I was the man with the gun and not an innocent bystander."—*Washington Star*.

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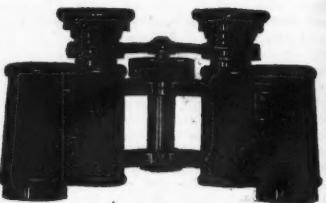
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